

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Vol. XXIX

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 12, 1908

No. 11



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COTTON SEED OIL.

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Unequalled for Strength, Quality and Durability

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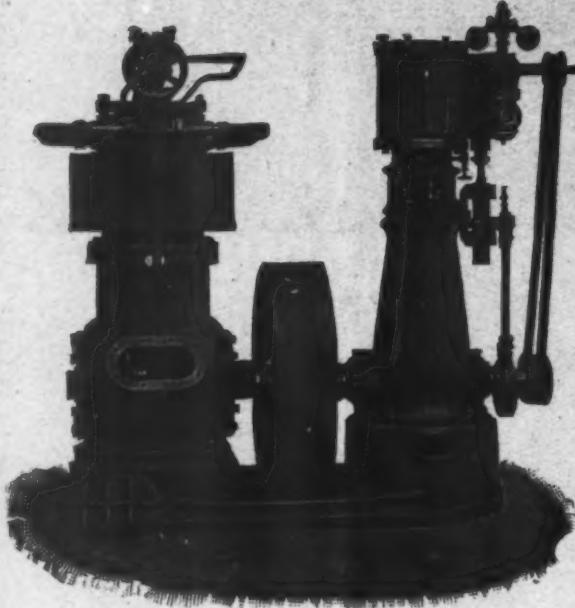
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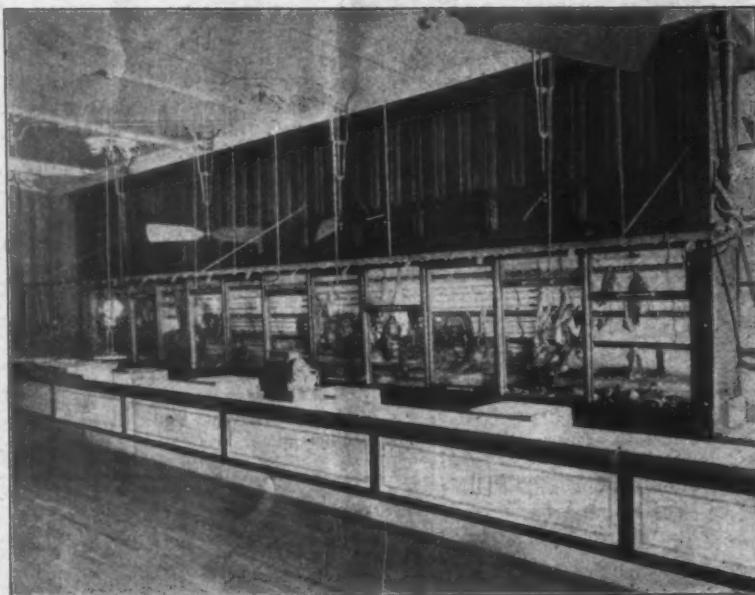
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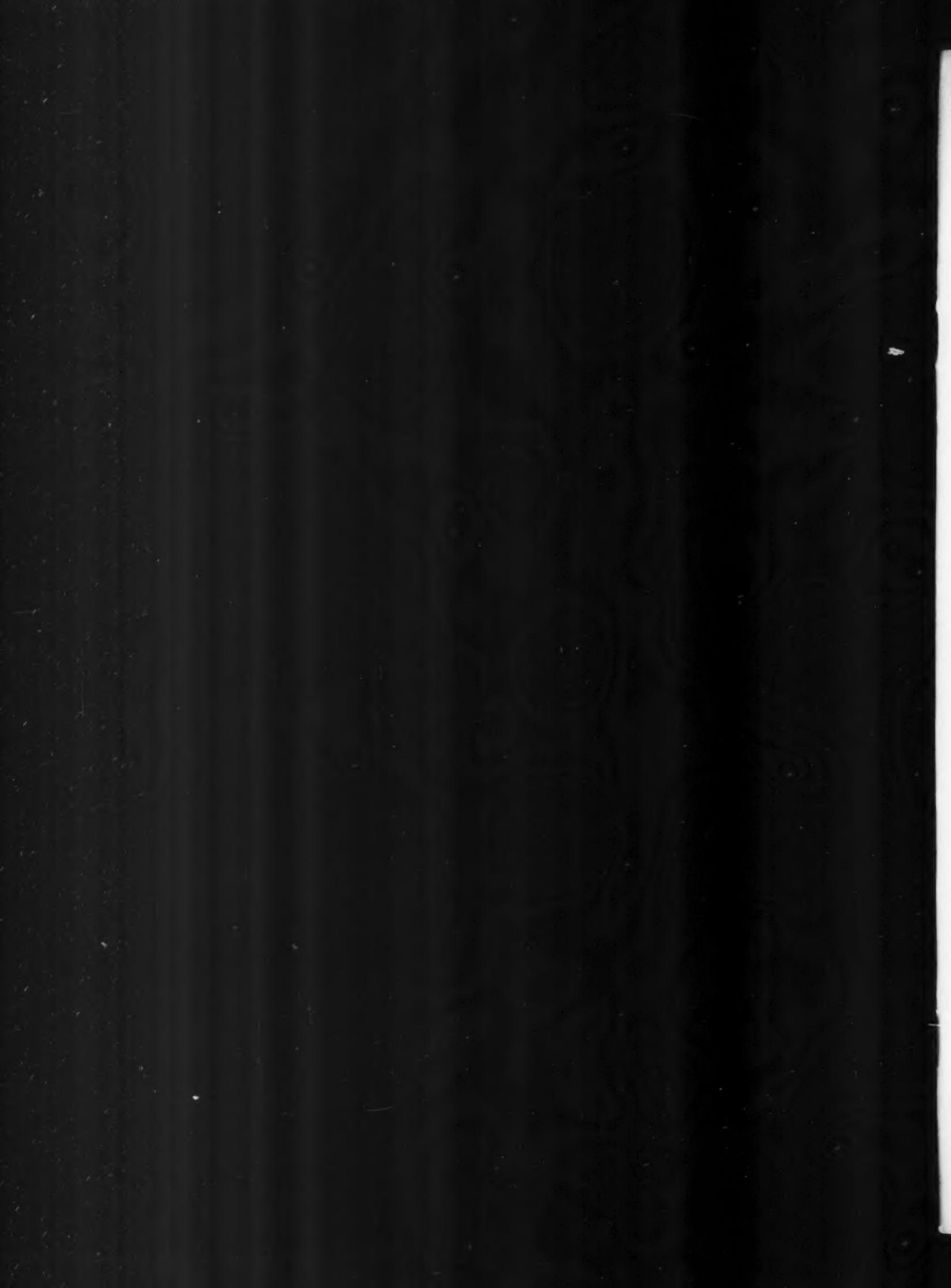
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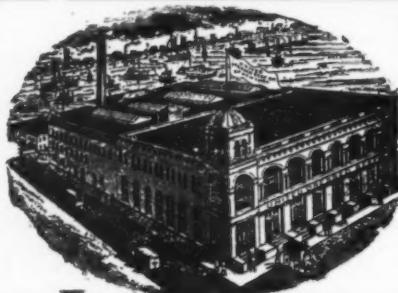
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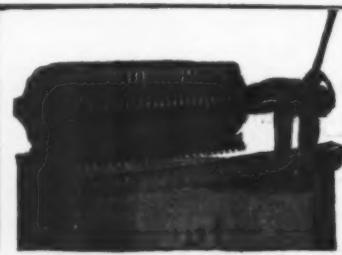
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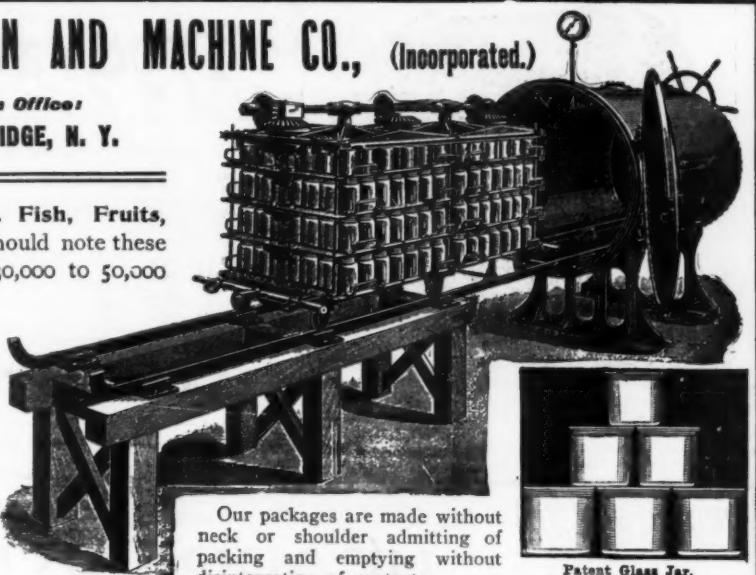
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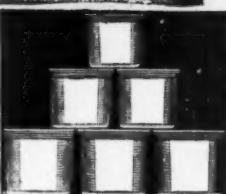
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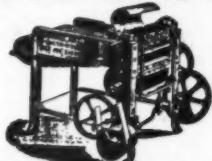
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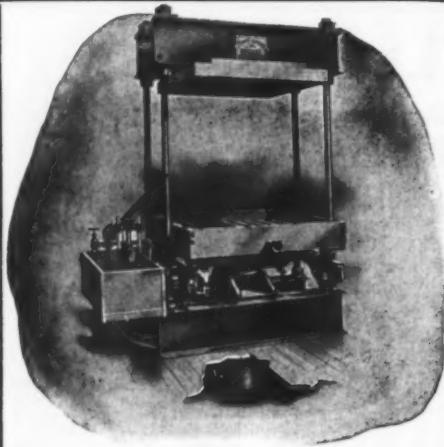
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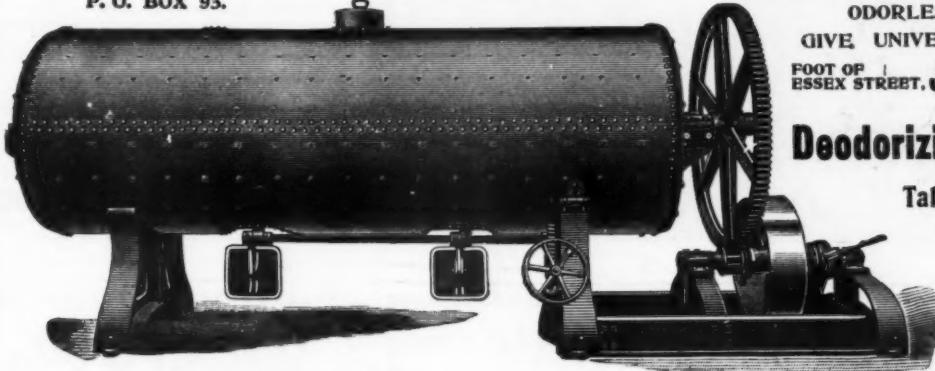
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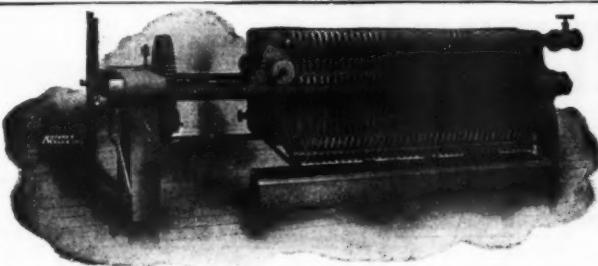
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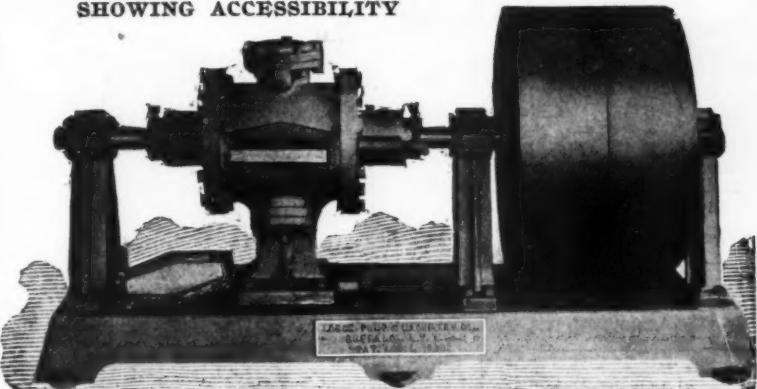
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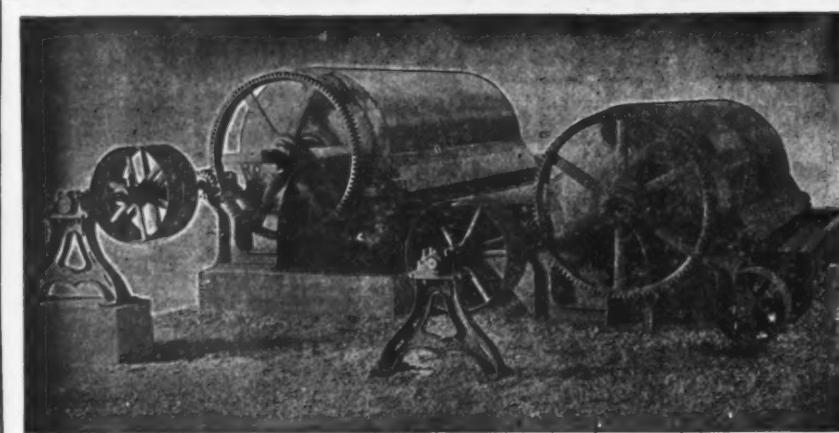
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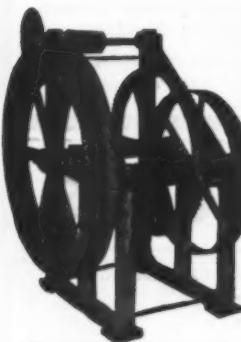
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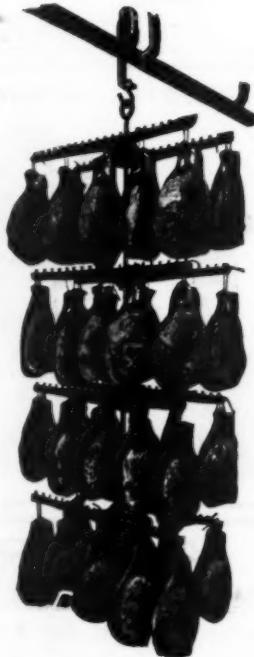
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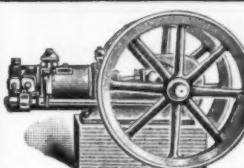
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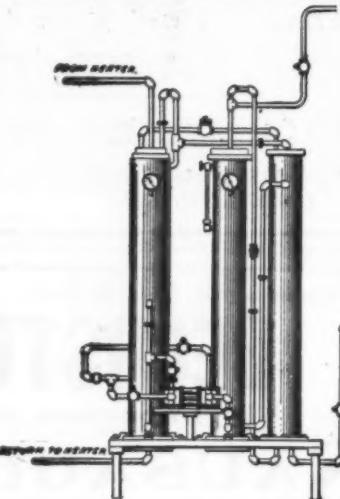


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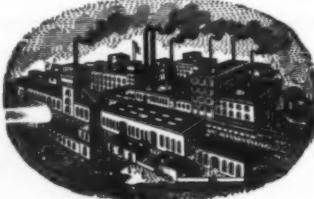
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXIX.

New York and Chicago, September 12, 1903.

No. 11.

SEPARATION OF CASEIN.

Caustic alkalies, when used for precipitating casein from solution, have a prejudicial effect; alkali carbonates are therefore employed instead.

THE NEW HAMMOND PLANT.

The new Hammond plant, at St. Joseph, Mo., will be fully a third larger than the one recently destroyed by fire at that place. It will go up in quick order.

MEXICAN COTTON OIL MILL.

A cottonseed oil mill and a soap factory will be built in the city of Torreon, Mex. The Mexican government has already granted the necessary concession for the enterprise.

UNION MEATS IN COURT.

The Meat Cutters may take the Rochester meat situation into the United States Courts on the plea that the union men's shops cannot get the necessary meat from the wholesalers.

SHEEP MADE MONEY.

Sheep and wool have proven to be profitable this last year, and the prospects are still rooseate for as good a season the coming year. The market is high and the demand good for wool and mutton.

FRESH SEED AND BOLL WEEVIL.

Planting experiments about Waco, Tex., seem to show that cotton now growing firm seed obtained north of the Texas line have not been attacked by the boll weevil, and that this cotton is not only maturing well, but is safe.

RENDERING PLANTS MUST MOVE.

The Mayor of Chicago is on his metal in regard to the rendering establishments which are now in the prohibited district. Some time ago the plants received notice to move. They asked for a delay until they could get new sites. Sixty days was allowed. When asked the other day by an attorney for some of the concerns for a further extension to Jan. 1, the excited Mayor said: "I'll not extend the time

sixty minutes. They've had three years. The ordinance must be obeyed." He wouldn't even accept a signed agreement to get out by next January.

BOUGHT A SOAP FACTORY.

The Pennsylvania Soap Co. has added the R. W. Bell soap plant, at Buffalo, N. Y. The head plant, at Lancaster, Pa., was inadequate. The above purchase gives the Pennsylvania Soap Co. a capacity of 500,000 boxes of soap a year.

BIG FROZEN MUTTON SHIPMENTS.

Frozen mutton shipments from Argentine are increasing to a very large extent. The European demand is good. For the first three months of this year more than 20,000 tons, or 40,000,000 pounds, have been sent forward to Great Britain.

RENDERING CONCERN GOES TO LAW.

Stern & Co., the Chicago, Ill., renderers, have filed a bill in the courts there, asking that the city be restrained from interfering with their slaughtering and rendering business at the present site. This will test the city's sanitary rules.

KILL 100,000 CATTLE IN ONE DAY.

During the Chicago, Ill., centenary celebration many big things will be done. One of them will be the slaughtering of 100,000 cattle on "Packinghouse Day." That will be a great undertaking. It will test the great capacity of the local meat plants.

HEAVY PROVISION MOVEMENT.

The traffic in provisions at Chicago has been very large. The movement has been heavy. The largest tonnage for any week in four years was moved last week. The distributive points for September sales attracted shipments. The Chicago deliveries of provisions for last week as compared with the same week in 1900, 1901 and 1902 were as follows:

1903. 1902. 1901. 1900.

Cured meats, lbs.:	1,799,763	1,436,102	3,794,153	3,319,023
Dressed beef, lbs.:	3,314,717	2,623,871	2,724,494	4,274,417
Lard, lbs.:	1,481,935	582,435	1,016,260	799,545

MEXICO CITY STOCK YARDS.

W. J. Alexander, who was recently granted a concession by the Mexican government for the purpose of building extensive stock yards in Mexico City, is now in the United States with a view of arranging details of the scheme. Some \$300,000 is to be invested.

COTTON OIL IN THE WRONG PLACE.

Cottonseed oil has turned up in an unexpected quarter as an adulterant. A tradesman was summoned last month in North London for selling dripping adulterated with 20 per cent. of cottonseed oil. He was fined \$5 and costs.—Oil and Colorman's Journal.

ROYAL CATTLE SHOW RATES.

The railroad rates to the big American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City on October 19-21 will be a round trip ticket of one fare plus \$2. These tickets are good for October 17-24, inclusive; on a payment of 50 cents the tickets can be extended to November 10.

COTTONSEED FREIGHT RATES.

Advices from Austin, Tex., state that the railroad commission has issued special authority on application of the International & Great Northern R. R. for the adoption of the following rates in cents per 100 pounds for the transportation of seed cotton, in carloads, minimum weight 40,000 pounds, from points named to Cotulla: Encinal, 12½ cents; La-redo, 15 cents. Rates from intermediate points to be no higher than those named above. Effective September 1.

SOAP FACTORIES IN PERU.

The largest candle and soap factory in Lima, Peru, is the Guadalupe, which has a capital of 400,000 soles. The annual production of the factory is 12,000 boxes of stearine candles and 4,000 quintals of perfumed soap of various grades. About 150 operatives are employed, one-half being women. Lima has also six other factories engaged in this industry, and there are small factories at other points in the republic.—Oil and Colorman's Journal.

NORTHERN ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., Madison, Wis., U.S.A.
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PITTSBURG YARDS AND PLANT OPEN

Pittsburg, Pa., has started on its great career of being one of the foremost livestock and abattoir centers in this country. Herrs Island is a pretty spot from the bridge. It sits cosily between the big twin cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny. The Pittsburg Packing and Provision Company had already added to Herrs Island's historical fame. When the Pennsylvania Railroad decided to place its big packing and livestock interests at Pittsburg and located them on Herrs Island it made a potential step, the wisdom of which will be more and more justified by the future business done there. Then Simon O'Donnell can point at the incoming stock and outgoing train loads of meat and provisions and say: "I told you so." The new yards, which have been building for a year, were officially opened on Labor Day, September 7, though the yards had really been taking over the business of the East Liberty Stockyards for some days previously. In fact, the former yards closed on August 27 for good, and yielded to that business wisdom and necessity which caused the forward move to Herrs Island. About \$2,000,000 was spent in the transformation and shifting of this livestock scene. The importance of all this is seen in the fact that the average daily and annual business of the old yards at East Liberty amounted to:

	Average	
	Per day.	Per year.
Cattle	3,000	1,095,000
Hogs	6,000	2,190,000
Sheep	4,000	1,560,000
Calves	400	146,000
Total	13,000	4,891,000
		1,871,720,000

Average price per pound, 5c.; amount, \$93,586,000.

This was a growth of but a few years, and is the building of Simon O'Donnell from a small start, and in the face of friendly warnings that he would repeat the failures of others. Instead of that, the old yards got too small and this new move became a business necessity to meet the expanding traffic, which has been steadily pointing to Pittsburg under the "King of Ireland's" magnetic management and tireless energy. Those who traded there remember the zenith of prices in 1882, the mad financial boom in Pennsylvania and throughout the States, the smash of the Penn Bank and the subsequent disaster which spread all over; then the declining prices, and,

finally, the "blue era" which ushered in Simon O'Donnell, and the magic of his touch when the tide of prosperity again slowly turned and set in. Behind him stood that famous old stockman and millionaire, Sam W. Allerton, better known as "Farmer Allerton," who had implicit faith in Simon O'Donnell and his plans. He backed them up with his own fine business acumen and money. The business of the old yards has been stated above. The anticipated growth of the new Union Stock Yards is projected in their daily capacity, which is as follows: 12,000 cattle, 25,000 hogs, 3,000 calves, 20,000 sheep and 500 horses. Tanks of 250,000 gallons capacity have been put in to provide against the possibility of a water famine.

The great trunk lines which center there radiate over a wide range of stock country. The management will bend every energy to make success succeed success as the business years roll on. Mr. Allerton is head of the whole Herrs Island stock business. The new yards were opened with the sale of some superb cattle at big prices for straight beevies. A sumptuous banquet closed the day, and all Pittsburg and its friends were happy over the event.

MEAT INSPECTION DECISION IN GERMANY.

It having been held by meat importers, and even by some of the meat inspectors, in view of the rigid inspection to which meats were subjected in Germany, that meat imported from the United States did not require the official certification of the American Inspector that pork had been subjected to the microscopical examination and found to be "wholesome," the Imperial Chancellor of Germany has just delivered an opinion on this subject, declaring the new German inspection law did not abrogate the imperial decree of September 3, 1891, which demands the production of the above-mentioned official American certification for hogs, pork and sausages of American origin. This stipulation remains in full force as long as the decree is not rescinded.—Simon W. Hanauer, Deputy Consul-General, Frankfort, August 1, 1903.

FRANCE AND AMERICAN MEATS.

The Department of Commerce has received advices that the market for American cattle and meats in France is now virtually closed, the French Government having made changes in the tariff which form an even more serious

barrier than the embargo on American meats declared by Germany several years ago. Henceforth cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, etc., and fresh and salted meats produced from them will be subjected to the maximum tariff, if imported into France directly from the United States; or, if imported indirectly, through an European country, there will be an additional tax of 69.5 cents per 220 pounds.

The National Provisioner has the scale of the tariff, the Department having courteously forwarded it. This will be published in the next issue of the paper.

THE FIRST CAR OF SEED.

The first car of new cottonseed to arrive from the Southern and Middle Texas districts reached the Southern Cotton Oil Company's plant, at Houston, last week. It is just one month later than the first carload of new seed last year. The Texas oil mills have been thoroughly overhauled and are in good shape for this season's crush.

OLIVER REFINING AFFAIRS ADJUSTED.

The creditors of the recently failed Oliver Refining Company of Norfolk, Va., met at that place last week. The brothers of John Oliver made the creditors a proposition for the payment of the claims of the concern, dollar for dollar, on a three-year time schedule, with good security. The proposition was accepted, and the receivers discharged. The brothers making the proposition are: Thomas Oliver, of Lockport, N. Y., and William Oliver, of Lincoln, Neb. The present liquidating arrangement is satisfactory all around. The business will go on.

HOG PRICES.

The following are the average hog prices in the United States for fourteen years:

Year—	Bulk.	Top.
1903.	\$5.05@5.80	\$5.90
1902.	7.50@7.65	7.85
1901.	6.25@6.50	6.65
1900.	5.15@5.25	5.35
1899.	4.25@4.40	4.55
1898.	3.65@3.80	3.90
1897.	4.10@4.20	4.27%
1896.	2.85@3.10	3.25
1895.	4.20@4.35	4.40
1894.	5.60@5.90	6.20
1893.	5.20@5.70	6.05
1892.	4.90@5.15	5.52%
1891.	4.80@5.05	5.20
1890.	4.00@4.15	4.25

PROVISIONS IN SOUTH OMAHA.

Stocks of provisions in South Omaha, Neb., at the close of business Aug. 31, 1903, as reported to the Omaha Board of Trade:

	Aug. 31, 1903.	Aug. 30, 1902.
Mess pork, bbls.	9	34
Other kinds of bbls. pork	1,177	663
P. S. Lard, "contract," tcs.	3,631	2,311
Other kinds lard, tcs...	2,116	1,304
Short rib, middles, lbs.	6,545,424	3,086,802
Short clear middles, lbs.	1,273,354	722,122
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	6,021,233	3,430,554
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	1,905,779	179,161
Long clear middles, lbs.	130,575	
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	805,943	922,871
S. P. shoulders, lbs...	527,591	133,996
S. P. hams, lbs....	8,155,766	8,551,780
D. S. bellies, lbs....	1,431,960	1,031,071
S. P. bellies, lbs....	1,098,987	1,341,657
S. P. Cal, or picnic hams, lbs....	3,580,057	2,087,587
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	4,239,914	2,856,723
Other cut meats, lbs...	2,510,245	1,740,631
Total cut meats, lbs.	39,086,253	26,215,620

Live Hogs.	
	Aug. 1903. Aug. 1902.
Received	158,799 160,904
Shipped	7,983 21,600
Driven out	150,930 139,295
Average weight	265 242

PROVISIONS IN SOUTH ST. JOSEPH.

Stocks of provisions in South St. Joseph at the close of business Aug. 31, 1903, as reported to the Stock Yards Daily Journal:

	1903.	1902.
Mess pork (new) made since Oct. 1, 1902, bbls.	3	
Mess pork (old) made before Oct. 1, 1902, bbls.		
Irregular mess pork, bbls.		
Other kinds of bbls. pork, bbls.	2,169	562
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, 1902, tcs.	4,582	1,242
P. S. lard, made from Oct. 1, '01, to Oct. 1, '02, tcs.		
P. S. lard made previous to Oct. 1, '01, tcs.		
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	203	426

	4,390,035	4,058,567
Short rib middles and rough or backbone— short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '02, lbs.	1,266,848	1,173,681
Short clear middles, lbs.	2,707,176	702,579
Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, '02, lbs.		
Extra short clear middles made previous to Oct. 1, '02, lbs.		
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	2,646,015	232,580
Long clear middles, lbs.	127,862	37,933
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	653,379	288,462
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	3,917,302	6,036,054
Sweet pk. shoulders, lbs.	163,875	276,600
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	1,023,805	568,002
Sweet pkld. bellies, lbs.	993,368	1,145,837
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	1,185,505	1,222,607
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	559,400	508,856
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	2,205,879	1,812,625
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	4,309,221	2,649,422
Total weight of cuts of meats	21,759,725	20,713,814

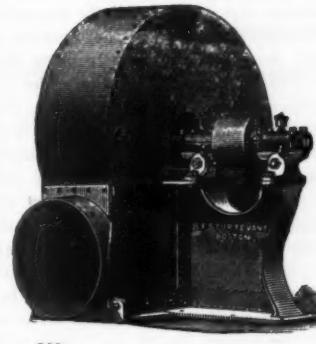
EXHAUST FANS

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FROM CENTRIFUGAL DRYERS

AND DELIVERING
ON DRYING BEDS

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BOSTON, MASS.



233.

New York Philadelphia

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during the fiscal year ending June 30, give the number of hogs slaughtered as 3,934, dressing at 395,536 kg.; cattle, 835, dressed 281,688 kg.; calves, 1,505, 75,548 kg.; sheep, 1,804, 59,217 kg., or a total of 8,078 head of a dressed weight of 811,989 kg. The fees for inspection and other items of supervisory nature footed up to \$8,647.60.—Internat'l. Fleischer Zeitung.

FEELING FOR BOONE PLANT.

E. H. Doud, of Boone, Iowa, has been approached by responsible Chicago parties for the purchase of the local packing plant. It may be opened and enlarged.

ASSOCIATED ABATTOIRS OF LEIPZIG.

The Associated Abattoirs of Leipzig, Germany, in a report, showing the business done

STOCKS OF LARD.

The following estimates of the stocks of lard August 1 are based upon cable advices to the N. K. Fairbanks Company, and to them

	Sept. 1, 1903.	Aug. 1, 1903.	Sept. 1, 1902.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1900.	Sept. 1, 1899.
Liverpool and Manchester	13,500	26,000	18,500	17,000	18,000	59,000
Other British ports	2,500	8,500	2,400	6,000	6,000	9,000
Hamburg	8,000	14,000	9,000	15,000	8,500	15,000
Bremen	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,000	3,000
Berlin	1,500	1,500	500	2,000	2,000	2,000
Baltic ports	11,500	12,000	5,000	11,000	7,000	9,000
Mannheim						
Rotterdam	700	1,000	2,500	1,000	3,000	3,500
Amsterdam		1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	5,500
Antwerp	2,300	900	1,100	2,500	5,000	4,500
French ports	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Italian and Spanish ports						
Total in Europe	42,500	66,900	42,500	61,000	58,000	113,000
Afloat for Europe	30,000	40,000	26,000	54,000	54,000	48,000
Total in Europe and afloat	72,500	106,900	68,500	115,000	112,000	161,000
Chicago prime steam	96,024	75,554	45,760	47,495	97,432	215,045
Chicago, other kinds	10,472	9,593	7,952	8,145	16,478	7,910
East St. Louis	3,000	1,760	550	6,434	7,438	15,000
Kansas City	8,538	7,891	2,628	10,571	8,464	22,026
Omaha	5,747	5,509	3,615	5,096	4,486	3,486
New York	6,973	7,182	6,905	10,186	6,468	13,110
Milwaukee	3,033	4,542	1,027	4,074	8,153	7,127
Cedar Rapids	*	*	3,715	1,258	2,016	1,153
South St. Joseph	4,785	4,497	1,668	*	1,023	3,513
Total tierces	211,072	223,488	142,320	208,259	263,958	449,370

*Not available.

AMERICAN CATTLE IN SOUTH AFRICA

United States Consul W. Stanley Hollis writes as follows from Lourenco, Marquez:

"I forward herewith a very interesting newspaper clipping, for the use of the Department of Commerce and Labor, concerning the importation of cattle from Texas by the Anglo-American Livestock and Trade Company, the pioneers in what is apparently destined to be one of the means by which South Africa is to make good the ravages of war and the vast waste and loss of livestock during the unhappy struggle which has only recently terminated.

"One of the principals in this company filled an important office in the imperial service at Lourenco Marquez at one period of the war and was consequently able to judge the facilities which the port offers for the handling of cattle. The result is seen to-day in what is undoubtedly the most complete and practical arrangement for relieving cattle ships of their cargo which has ever been seen in South Africa."

The "Gold Field News" says, in regard to the Delagoa cattle trade:

"From the coast plains of Texas to Delagoa Bay is a far cry, but applied science has in these days obliterates distance and enables the astute man of commerce to draw his supplies from the ends of the earth, the mere question of mileage being one of the minor conditions in the problem of transport. Texas, as the State which ranks first in the Union in the breeding of cattle, naturally suggested itself as the source of supply, and the success of the first two shipments has been so conspicuously encouraging that the company are following up their recent arrivals, numbering 4,050 head of cattle, with seven more consignments, which will bring to these shores 8,300 more. With a view to indicating what is really the birth of a new branch of trade, the writer paid a visit to the Port Matolla, where the steamship 'Cranley,' a British vessel, is now discharging a cargo of 1,500 heifers and a few well-bred bulls. Owing to an accident to her machinery in the Gulf of Mexico, the ship was delayed at Barbados, but notwithstanding the somewhat long voyage of forty days she arrived at Lourenco Marquez with a record of only 13 deaths among the cattle. There were, however, 16 'new arrivals' to report en route, so that the result may be described as eminently satisfactory. The first shipment by the Atlantian, which brought the record cargo for South Africa, consisted of 2,550, with 22 casualties, so that it would seem that the company has in a measure solved the question of cattle transport and put to shame those who were responsible for the disgraceful results attending many of the attempts to bring livestock from Argentina and elsewhere during the war.

"The 'Cranley's' cargo consisted entirely of breeding stock, all from the hinterland of the port of Galveston, Tex., and made up of shorthorns, shorthorn-Herfords, Jerseys, Holsteins and pure-bred Devons. As to conditions, it may be fairly said that the vast majority were in far better condition than most veld-fed Africander cattle after a moderate Winter season. In the hundreds of animals seen in the Matolla yards, the writer

did not see one showing signs of damage or hard treatment, and the manner in which the newly released heifers skipped about the kraals suggested anything but a seven weeks' confinement in a ship's hold, to say nothing of the long distances traveled ere they reached the port of embarkation. Most of the heifers are two-year-olds, and many are in young. The bulk of the cargo is to order of the reparation department. All the animals go first to Machadodorp, where they undergo the dipping process preparatory to being dispatched to other distributing centers. The importing company have depots at Pretoria, at Yokeskey River, and elsewhere, and it is to these places where other than Government stock goes before reaching the ultimate purchaser. It may safely be said that apart from the commercial aspect of the case the company is doing useful and beneficent work, and that the importation of such useful strains of breeding stock will eventually tend to an all-round improvement in South African herds. The promoters are to be congratulated on their prescience in selecting Delagoa as their port of discharge, and the co-operation of the Lingham Company is a valuable factor in the undertaking."

ARGENTINE MEAT SLAUGHTER.

The slaughter house industry of the Argentine Republic makes a good comparative showing. The official figures showing the number of animals killed in the various "saladeros" of the Argentine Republic give the following results, the data having reference to the years 1902 and 1903, up to the ending June 15:

	1903.	1902.
Buenos Ayres	8,100	175,300
Entre Rios	234,400	235,300
Uruguay (R. O.)	374,100	383,900
Montevideo	370,000	371,000
Rio Grande	300,000	347,000
Totals	1,346,600	1,513,100

Of the above total, in 1903, the animals slaughtered for the preparation of meat extracts numbered 226,300 as compared with 261,100 in the preceding year.

Meat Freezing Companies.

Two companies have formed at the port of Rosario to build two modern meat freezing plants. The capital for this is being subscribed by local and foreign enterprise.

South American Butter.

The "Journal dos Agricultores" says that the Argentine Republic began to export butter to Europe eight years ago. During the five years, 1895-1899, the annual exports of butter averaged about 1,000,000 kilograms. In 1900 the exports of butter amounted to 1,179,496 kilograms; in 1901 to 1,510,178 kilograms, and in 1902 to 4,103,194 kilograms. The exports in February of the present year amounted to 742,000 kilograms. At this rate the total exports of butter in 1903 will exceed 6,000,000 kilograms.

The dairy establishments of La Grauja Blanca, La Mortona, Union Argentina, etc., yield a profit of from 20 to 36 per cent. The number of cows in this industry is estimat-

ed at 4,000,000, and the average yield of milk is 5 liters per head.

The principal markets for Argentine butter are England, Brazil, Germany, Italy, Belgium and Spain.

THE GREATEST CANNER.

The United States has the greatest canning industry in the world. More than 50,000,000 cans of flesh, soup and compound foods are handled every year by the packing trade and 500,000,000 cans of fruits and vegetables of all kinds. There are nearly 2,500,000 people in this country directly interested in the canned goods industry. Our canning industry put up nearly \$150,000,000 worth of products annually. Conserved foods are, therefore, an important item in our commerce.

PATENTS, AUGUST 18TH, 1903.

No. 736,412. Imitation Astrakhan. Martin Lewin, Berlin, Germany, assignor by means assignments to Edward C. Mix, New York, N. Y. Filed April 10, 1902. Serial No. 102,302.

No. 736,420. Steam Dryer. Charles H. Noyes, Decatur, Neb. Filed April 9, 1902. Serial No. 102,120.

No. 736,444. Process for purifying water. Jules S. C. J. Putzeys, Brussels, Belgium. Filed April 14, 1902. Serial No. 103,280.

No. 736,479. Process of Deodorizing and Purifying Petroleum. Friedrich Berg, Warrensville, Ohio. Filed Dec. 29, 1902. Serial No. 136,954.

No. 736,520. Frank August Holtgen, San Francisco, Cal. Filed July 26, 1902. Serial No. 117,153.

No. 736,570. Cream Separator. Henry D. Zehrbach, Bluffton, Ohio, assignor of one-half to A. D. Lugibihl, Bluffton, Ohio. Filed April 21, 1902. Serial No. 104,043.

No. 736,586. Tank-mold. John C. Dougherty, Rockford, Ill. Filed March 7, 1903. Serial No. 146,774.

No. 736,594. Floor-scraper. Ensibe Goulette, Pittsfield, Mass. Filed Dec. 11, 1902. Serial No. 134,756.

No. 736,634. Soap-wrapping Machine. John E. Robinson, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to National Package Machine Company, a corporation. Filed Aug. 15, 1901. Serial No. 72,100.

No. 736,657. Grinding Mill. Frederic E. Whitham, Oxenhope, England. Filed Jan. 13, 1902. Serial No. 89,754.

No. 736,698. Anti-fouling Composition. Alonzo P. Cuthriell, Portsmouth, Va., assignor by direct and mesne assignments to Dolphin Paint Co., Portsmouth, Va., a corporation of Virginia. Filed Sept. 12, 1902. Renewed July 15, 1903. Serial No. 103,658.

No. 736,706. Soap Press. Charles Drolet, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Joseph Fels and Samuel Fels, trading as Fels & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Jan. 5, 1903. Serial No. 137,765.

No. 736,720. Sausage-stuffing Machine. Edmund Hahn, Kansas City, Mo., assignor of one-half to Alvin H. Gossard, Kansas City, Mo. Filed March 29, 1902. Serial No. 100,518.

No. 736,730. Process for rendering the phosphoric acid in natural phosphates soluble in citric acid. Gerhard Hoyermann, Hanover, Germany. Filed June 11, 1902. Serial No. 111,185.

No. 736,830. Barrel or keg. Samuel J. Edmiston, Greenwich, N. Y. Filed Nov. 18, 1892. Serial No. 132,902.

No. 736,852. Brine-cooler. Arthur H. Hutchinson, Waynesboro, Pa., assignor to Frick Co., Waynesboro, Pa., a corporation. Filed Dec. 5, 1901. Serial No. 84,805.

No. 736,898. Heating Apparatus for Tanks. Elmer O. Whittington, Oxford, Iowa. Filed May 2, 1903. Serial No. 155,345.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Britton Leather Co., Brewer, Me., will expend \$50,000 in improvements to plant.

John W. Parmenter, Peabody, Mass., will establish a rendering plant at Saugus, Mass.

The Blackhawk Packing Co., Waterloo, Ia., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by L. A. Kramer, F. E. McStay and others.

STATEMENTS FOR BOARDS OF TRADE.

From Schaub & Co., Hamburg, Germany, to
The National Provision.

It is estimated that the consumption of casings in Germany is supplied from foreign countries to the extent of 75 per cent., and that three-fourths of this import is by way of the port of Hamburg. From 25 to 30 brokerage firms are interested in this article on the Hamburg Exchange, which participation exceeds that of any other city in Europe. No official notations, however, have been published in regard to casings, owing to the peculiar nature of this article. Since the tariff laws do not consider casings the equivalent of meat, contrary to the new inspection law, they go in free, and ever did so. The import of casings, therefore, into Germany had reached an immense figure on the strength of the facilities on the part of the tariff regulations. Not only were the imported casings utilized for home consumption, but a large percentage was re-exported after undergoing certain treatments. All this has changed since April 1, when the meat inspection law imposed a tax of 0.25 cents per 2.2 pounds on the same.

To avoid the heavy tariff of 2.5 cents per pound when natural salt is used, the casings are resalted with de-natured salt, which means that an article of diet, according to the letter of the law, is admitted which is preserved with a de-naturalizing substance. This, it is supposed, will cause no end of trouble and annoyance when the general public will become aware of the facts.

Since the casings must undergo a variety of processes such as removing adhering slime, salting, soaking in water, before reaching the consumer and the casings as such serve but as an enveloping medium to the sausage proper, and since the same are rarely eaten with the former and are boiled, smoked, etc., in most instances we fail to see where the danger to public health comes in. But since casings are meat (sic) they must be inspected. We do not believe that we err in the assumption that two causes are responsible for the bringing of casings into the clutches of the obligatory inspections. First, the raising of funds with which to pay the newly created officials; secondly, to please the originators of the whole scheme, the

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

WM. GRAVER TANK WORKS
Manufacturers and Builders of
Steel Storage and Car Tanks
Main Office 505-506 Plymouth Bldg., OHIOAGO
PHONE, HARRISON 681

agrarians, whose only desire it is to exclude everything possible which belongs to their domain, but which they are scarcely able to supply.

The quintessence is, therefore, as follows:

(1) The trade in export casings has been annihilated since the meat inspection law went into effect.

(2) The extra assessment on the German sausage manufacturer by the so-called inspection fee of 0.25 cents per 2.2 pounds casings is unduly imposed.

(3) The inspection serves no real purpose whatever, and is an absolute impossibility, since casings of from 200 to 3,000 animals are packed in a single tierce.

(4) The great victories gained by the Social Democrats at the recent elections are directly traceable to the indignation which such unjust legislation has created among the greatest part of the German populace.

traders look with interest to the expansion of their business, the rising butter industry of Eastern Siberia will more likely receive the greater advantage from the shorter distance and cheaper freights.

ARMOUR OBJECTS.

The Denver, Colo., "Post" says that the attempted construction of a railroad track past the Armour Packing Company's warehouse, at Twentieth and Wazee streets, has resulted in a suit for injunction against Charles Hallack, who holds a franchise from the city. The Armour people claim the franchise was not legally granted, and if the track is built it will shut off free access to their building.

COTTONSEED OIL INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

Increased attention is being directed to the development of the cottonseed oil industry in India. In April last the Inspector-General of Agriculture in India reported unfavorably on the proposal to set up a small plant of American oil extracting machinery, giving as his opinion that the adaptability of either American or English machinery to Indian cottonseed requirements was not established. This opinion was at variance with those of experts, and also with the reports from machinery makers, which were to the general effect that the Indian seed was richer in oil than the American, though smaller, while the same processes and machinery adopted with American seed would suffice for that of the United Provinces. The committee of the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce rebut this view and again press for the installation of an experimental plant by the Government. The committee regard this as one of the most important industrial questions of the day and point to the fact that the exports of cottonseed oil in 1902-3 are considerably more than double those of 1901-2.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., September 8, 1903. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of October, 1903, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on September 18, 1903. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened September 18, 1903," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

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Manufacturers of

Cross Counter-balance Elevator Doors
 Cross Horizontal Rolling Doors
 Fire doors of all descriptions
 Blackman Exhaust Fans

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SOME OF THE STOCKMEN INTERESTED.

Among the stockmen now interested in the new Independent Packing Company are:

G. R. White, Brady, Tex.; L. F. Wilson, Holliday, Tex.; R. R. Russell, Menardville, Tex.; ex-Governor George W. Glick, Atchison, Kan.; E. S. Goosney, Flagstaff, Ariz.; H. H. Jarsto, Bakersfield, Cal.; E. B. Johnson, Norman, Okla.; C. E. Adams, Superior, Neb.; Bartlett Richards, Ellsworth, Neb.; A. W. Atkins, Sidney, Neb.; Noah Newbanks, Pierre, S. D.; ex-Governor A. E. Lee, Vermillion, S. D.; H. H. Halsell, Decatur, Tex.; A. B. Robertson, Colorado, Tex.; E. B. Frayzer, Vinita, I. T.; C. A. Williams, Purcell, I. T.; G. W. Mitchell, Okmulgee, I. T.; C. Hayden, Chouteau, I. T.; J. L. McClintic, McCurdie, Mo.; R. G. Cowan, Maitland, Mo.; F. W. Flato, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.; H. C. Duncan, Osborne, Mo.; R. R. Selway, Sheridan, Wyo.; Jesse M. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah; F. J. Hagenbarth, Spencer, Idaho; R. J. Kleberg, Corpus Christi, Tex. Mr. Kleberg is manager of the King Ranch of Texas, which is the largest ranch in the world.

THE IMPORTATION OF BONES.

According to the "Monthly Bulletin" of the International Bureau of the American Republics, the exportation of bones from Argentina has assumed importance.

Although for many years little importance was attached to the sale of bones in the Argentine Republic, this article of merchandise has now taken a prominent place among the exports from that country. During the years

1895-1899, there were shipped from the River Plate 162,019 tons of bones, their value being estimated at \$1,817,516, gold, besides 54,410 tons of bone ash, valued at \$421,760. In 1900, 45,432 tons of bones and 12,246 tons of ashes were exported; in 1901, 27,502 tons of bones and 4,437 tons of ashes, and in 1902, 35,059 tons of bones.

The countries of destination for these products, in the order of their importance, are the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Austria and Germany. On their arrival, the bones are sorted and employed in various branches of trade, some of the best being used for marquetry and the refuse turned into fertilizers. At Rosario, the bone-black, or animal charcoal, is employed in sugar refining, and its production has become quite a local industry. There are many other applications for the ashes which are exported from Rosario.

NEW LIVESTOCK WEIGHTS.

A dispatch from Austin, Tex., says that the Railroad Commission has rearranged its table of minimum weights applying on shipments of horses, mules, beef cattle and work oxen and for double-deck shipments of calves, goats, hogs and sheep. The new table is as follows:

For cars 31 feet and under, 19,000 pounds; for cars 34 feet and over 31 feet, 20,500 pounds; for cars 36 feet 6 inches and over 34 feet, 22,000 pounds; for cars 40 feet and over 36 feet 6 inches, 24,500 pounds.

This order shall take effect September 17.

**CANADA'S CATTLE EXPORTS.**

The arrivals of Canadian cattle at Liverpool to date so far this season have been 91,000, together with 30,000 sheep. This is double the supply for the corresponding period of last year. Agitation is being renewed by the chambers of commerce of the United Kingdom for the removal of the embargo at least in the case of Canada.—Canadian Grocer.

SOAP MAKERS

Should know the strength of Gaustic Soda and Potash;
The Quality, total fatty acids and impurities in fats, resins
and oils;
The strength of silicate, soda and soda ash, they use.
Mirban, Lavender, Gitronella, etc.,
Should be tested for purity.
We can do this for you at reasonable prices.
We make a specialty of analyzing laundry, toilet and
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THE COTTON CROP

The monthly crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture hints at a 11,500,000 bale cotton crop or larger. This is based upon the August growing conditions of the crop. The department has not hit within 1,000,000 bales of the actual crop in five years.

The crop is admittedly a month late in its growth, fruiting and maturing. If frost falls before Nov. 15 in Texas or Nov. 1 further north the damage to the sapling plant and the undeveloped boll will be enormous. That is with a normal fall and the late spring the hope for a heavy crop fades. It cannot be expected that August and September will make up the loss in June and July. The cotton crop is made. The only question is will there be sufficiently prolonged heat to mature and open it, or will a chill seize and rust it? The plant is very tender from its forced growth through July and August. The receipts of less than 600 bales at Galveston during August, instead of 56,000 bales as formerly, indicates that cotton is fully four weeks late in Texas and opening slowly. A worse indication than the above is that the crushers in Mississippi, with a few Southern exceptions, will not open before October 1, or six weeks late. In spite of this actual fact the government gives the Mississippi growing conditions as 87, as compared with 68 for August of last year and a 10-year average of 75. The Texas August average of 76 as compared with 53 for August of last year would indicate that the "Lone Star" State was well to the fore. But she is not. This inconsistency in the government report is overlooked. Not a bale of the new crop has gone into the receipts of the cotton year of 1903, whereas from 200,000 to 250,000 bales go into that account. The cotton has not come forward. The situation hinges on a very late fall but weather conditions do not give any hint of such a contingency. Cotton receipts, weather and other factors point against the prediction of as big a crop as that foreshadowed by the government report and heralded by bear cotton speculators. The National Provisioner sees no reason to change its position.

HIDE IMPORTS INCREASE

The hide situation is significant in its very dullness. It all means that the tanners demand for American hides and skins is not strong enough to move the stock at a reasonable price. It may also mean that the hide and skin trade is on a turning point, with the drift to still weaker conditions. The tanners and leather people lay all of this to a general flatness of the leather market. The flood of

hide and skin imports does not either feel or verify the slack conditions complained of in the leather trade.

The imports of hides and skins of cattle, goats, calves, etc., for July exceeded by 3,000,000 lbs. the imports of the same products during July of last year. The influx of goat skins alone responded to the extent of nearly 2,000,000 lbs. increase during last July over the same month of 1902. These compete with our sheep and calfskins in many ways. The friendly rebate may have something to do with nudging these foreigners this way. The price paid for the imported cattle hides was just a shade lower than prices of last July, but American hides have not been so fortunate. They have dipped low and hung low for quite a spell. A tanner's grievances assume the look of the ridiculous when he explains them with awkward facts staring him in the face. Will some intelligent tanner rise and explain why a dull leather trade imports more hides and skins than it did when conditions were better and at about the same prices? They still have free hide hunger.

THE CAR SHORTAGE BLUFF

The fear of a livestock car shortage is agitating the raisers and shippers, especially in the range stock country. There should be no car shortage based upon the haulage capacity of the transportation lines in 1901, and upon the assumption that the railroad companies have not increased their stock car capacity within the last two years. Whenever there is a contention on between the railroads and the livestock people as to livestock rates the car shortage incubus is sprung into the situation. There is a scrap now over increased freight rates. The car shortage hint is one of the moral suasion clubs which the roads use to round unwilling cattle into the cars on the higher tariff.

It is not a question of a just or a fair rate. It is the blunt proposition, "Can the stock raisers stand it and can it be enforced?"

Take the five principal livestock markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and St. Louis as a test of the stock movement and the roads' ability to haul the shipments. For the year ending July 31, 1901, 374,976 cars containing 18,599,383 livestock arrived at the five leading centers; 17,232,004 head in 305,419 cars in 1902 and 17,734,847 head in 341,802 cars, or 33,000 fewer cars than in 1901. The stock movement for the year ending July 31, 1904, will not exceed that of two years ago and is not likely to equal that of 1903. Then, why should there be a car shortage? There is no reason for it.

A DECEPTIVE ACID TEST

The tests of science get so fine that they confuse their own findings and often shadow with doubt their own conclusions. The bo-

racic acid test is one. The tumeric test is the simplest. A very weak solution of boric acid and a solution of saltpetre give virtually the same reaction. If the tumeric test applied on saltpetre were shown to one who was not familiar with the similarity of that to the same test for borax he would, without close comparison, take the former as showing the presence of the latter even where there is not even a semblance of borax in the fluid under examination. That fact may explain why American shipments to Germany have been held up by the inspectors over there even in the face of the positive declaration of our exporters that no borax whatever has been used in the preparation of the goods thus shipped. The German officials hold on suspicion where the tumeric test shows the well known yellow reaction for borax in the tumeric test. The light brownish shade which saltpetre produces has such a strikingly close resemblance to the other as to raise the suspicion of the presence of borax in the substance treated. All grapes have a trace of borax in their nature. It may be that saline substances also inherit this property. At any rate similarity of the reaction shown by saltpetre to that in the tumeric test for small quantities of borax or boracic acid is seriously drawn to the attention of the German chemists and officials in order that meats and other substances containing only saline curative agents may not be placed under the ban of those carrying the prohibited boron preparations because of the suspicion which the tumeric test for the one might be aroused by the similarity in tint of the other.

WOOL LIFE AND CHARACTER

One of the strongest factors in producing the excellent prices for Western wools this year was the moist climatic conditions which produced the rich feed that kept the flocks in a healthful, vigorous growing condition. Continued dry spells have had a bad effect upon wools. Droughts play havoc with the fibre life, and, hence, the live, glossy effect of merino fleeces. No better evidence can be found of this than in the fact that the essential fineness so characteristic of the Australian wools for years has virtually disappeared in the past three years. The fibre becomes tender and lifeless. It looks starved, and has, what manufacturers call, a "starey" aspect. In other words, its poverty of character and appearance is but a reflex of the dry conditions under which it was grown. The American wool did not take on this affliction, and, therefore, found a better demand awaiting it in the general woolens market. The Australia clip furnishes the standard in name only. The quality of the wools of the Antipodes is largely discounted by droughts. The "super combings" are misnomers. The prices they fetch tell the degraded story. This commercial fact has turned the eyes of the fine wool buyer elsewhere, especially if he desired live, flossy, attractive fleeces. Our wools have lost much of their inherent roughness, and growers are learning better how to prepare them.

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CHICAGO

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FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions.

The excitement early in the day was subsiding, with a loss then of 15c. on October pork, 20 points on October lard and 30 points on October ribs, while the later options were up 10 points on December lard and 5 points on January and May pork. But there was a rally almost at once and some portions of the decline on the early deliveries was recovered. The market offers nothing new in features from those noted in our review in another column.

Cottonseed Oil

Strong, and as in our weekly review in another column, except as prime yellow, in New York, has sold at 37 1/4c. for 100 bbls. October and at 38 1/2c. for another 100 bbls.; Septem-

HOGS SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of hogs slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending September 5:

	From Jan. 1 to Sept. 5.	1902.
Chicago	87,893	4,181,066
Omaha	36,149	1,634,183
Kansas City	23,556	1,286,143
St. Joseph	33,788	1,145,493
St. Louis	20,224	961,644
Cudahy	13,385	350,358
Sioux City	6,003	325,062
Cleveland	10,750	310,035
Cedar Rapids	5,570	278,120
Wichita	1,788	251,442
Nebraska City	1,708	117,358
Bloomington	1,577	49,693
Indianapolis	14,565	.....
New York and Jersey City	28,184	.....

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of cattle slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending September 5:

Chicago	41,130
Omaha	12,417
Kansas City	23,043
St. Louis	21,517
Cudahy	473
Sioux City	1,601
Wichita	240
New York and Jersey City	2,082

SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of sheep slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 5:

Chicago	72,914
Omaha	17,812
Kansas City	24,302
St. Louis	6,286
Cudahy	366
Sioux City	256
Wichita	50
New York and Jersey City	31,335

STOPPING IMPURE FOREIGN FOODS.

Washington advises state that the Agricultural Department is making strong efforts to

This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

ber at 41c.; November, 36@36 1/2c.; December, 35@35 1/2c.

Oleo Oil

Has further advanced in Rotterdam to 46 florins.

Oleo-Stearine.

Firm at 8c., and up to 8 1/4c. asked, in New York. It is understood that about 100,000 pounds sold at 8c.

Late sales of 250,000 pounds in New York at 8c., and 500,000 pounds in Chicago at 8c.

Tallow

Market essentially as in our weekly review in another column. City, hhds., 5c.; do., tcs., 5 1/4c.; edible at 6c., after the large sales, as noted.

keep out of the country all imported goods the entry of which is inhibited under the Pure Food Act. Since the act went into effect, approximately 600 shipments of meats, wine, olive oil, etc., have been held up pending an examination as to their purity or the determination of the question whether their use is prohibited in the country whence they are imported into the United States.

FOOD TARIFF CHANGES.

Under date of June 1, 1903, the President of Venezuela promulgated a decree making the following changes in the customs tariff of the Republic:

Gold.

Pressed sardines, in oil, tomatoes, or any other form, shall pay a duty corresponding to articles of the second class—that is to say, 10 centimes of a bolivar per kilogram... \$0.0193. Preserved foods shall be classified as third class, and shall pay 25 centimes of a bolivar per kilogram... .04825

CANCEL INCREASE OF FREIGHT RATES.

The contemplated increase in the Western and Southwestern livestock freight rate will not take place. The recent fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission and other adverse circumstances account for the cancellation of the notice putting the new rate into effect September 1.

GLUE

Man thoroughly experienced in the manufacture and refining of glue, greases and oil, is open for engagement. Address A B C, Box 11, The National Provisioner, New York.

FOR SALE.

A fine meat market doing a large business. JOHN HEBERLING, Warrensburg, Mo.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

CEREAL ALBUMIN IN MARGARINE.

The addition of cereal (preferably wheat) albumin to margarine in the proportion of say 2 to 5 per cent. gives a product which turns brown on roasting, does not spilt, and has an aroma of butter. Claim is also made for the addition of a small amount of sodium carbonate with the albumin.—Journ. Soc. Chem. Industry.

TRANSMISSIBILITY OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Prof. Kossel announced in an affirmative sense the transmissibility of tuberculosis from cattle to men and vice versa before the Berlin Medical Society. He has arrived at this conclusion after numerous tests and experiments, but leaves it open for further investigation to show the degree of danger and the frequency of infection.—Internat. Fleischer Zeitung.

RAPID TANNAGE.

Ferrocyanides and pericyanides, or the corresponding free acids are employed to counteract the effects produced by placing hides in very strong liquors, such as drawing of the grain, etc. For this purpose the acid, 1 part in 10,000 or less, or equivalent amount of the salt, is either used in a preliminary bath or added direct to the strong tan-liquor. It is claimed that heavy hides may be thus tanned in a few days and light skins in a few hours (Fr. pat. 326,799).—Journ. Soc. Chem. Ind.

METHOD OF MAKING LEATHER.

Hides are unhair, fleshed, bated, shaved, cleaned and treated with a bran drench for three to four days, are then handled in sumach liquor (2 pounds of sumach per hide) for four days, then handled in a salt and alum bath (alum 6 pounds, salt 4 pounds per hide) for three days, and then, while still damp, dressed with neatsfoot oil (1/2 pint per hide). They are then dried out, damped, staked, shaved, set out, given a medium stuffing with tallow and fish oil, hung up, dried, sleeked off, cleaned and grained.—Eng. Pat. 19,661.

ELASTICITY OF LEATHER.

In view of obtaining information as to the elasticity of leather taken from different parts of the hide, a hide was cut into three strips and stretched in the same way as leather intended for belts. These strips were afterwards cut into narrower pieces for experiments. In the loading by successive additions of weights the load at each step was applied several times until the permanent set and the elastic extension ceased to alter. The hides being stretched by the manufacturers, the resulting permanent elongation varied from 19 to 27 per cent. The maximum stress to which the belts were subjected was about 668 pounds per square inch. The leather from the back of the animal proved to have the greatest uniformity from head to tail, so far as its elastic properties

are concerned, while generally the material from the tail end had a greater stretch coefficient than that toward the head. The piece from the middle of the back exhibited the greatest extension per unit stress, the portions from the belly of the animal the smallest. The elasticity thus increases from the belly part of the skin toward the back, and this result agrees with the value which is in practice placed on the leather from the back.

BITTER BUTTER.

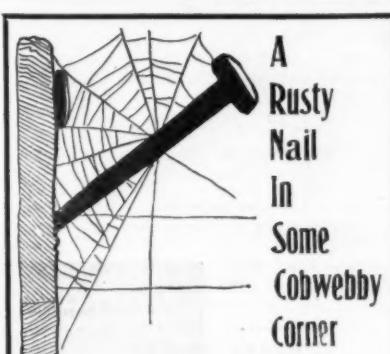
The presence of oxide of iron in salt which has been employed for salting the butter causes the latter to acquire a bitter and astringent taste. Where such deficiencies occur in butter the salt should be analyzed for iron and such containing it rejected for this purpose.—Zeitschr. f. Unters. d. Nahr. u. Geauss. Mittel.

TANNING MATERIAL FROM CORSICA.

Gallic acid to the amount of 3,808 tons was exported from Corsica to Great Britain during 1902. The returns for tanning extract, obtained from the wood of the sweet chestnut (25 deg. B., containing 31 to 33 per cent. of tannin) totaled 5,985 tons, of which 2,710 tons went to Great Britain.—Journ. Soc. Chem. Industry.

A DELICATE TEST FOR FORMALDEHYDE.

The specific reagent used in the test is chemically pure sulphuric acid, containing in 100 cc. one drop of pure nitric acid. On mixing a part of this mixture with milk or another suspected liquid, a violet or dark-bluish-red color indicates the presence of formaldehyde. If it be present in considerable quantity the color appears at once; otherwise after about one minute. The reaction is



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sensitive to a dilution of 0.00001 per cent. where all the other known reactions fail.—Zeitschr. f. Unters. d. N. u. Geauss. Mittel.

PHOSPHORIC ACID CALF FOOD.

The total phosphoric acid in normal milk decreases with the progress of lactation, as does also the lecithin. The phosphoric acid and lecithin content of milk is the largest during the first month after lactation begins. This seems to verify that the newborn calf requires a larger amount of phosphoric acid for the rapid development of the bones during this period. Inference can be drawn from this fact that such milk would prove especially beneficial to weak and infirm infants.

A Well Known Article Like The Cross Oil Filter

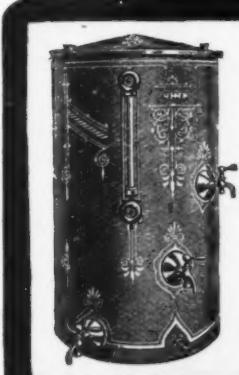
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Send for one today, and try it 30 days. If not satisfactory you may return it at our expense.

Your Filter is the finest article in this line ever brought to our notice."

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

A VALUABLE DISINFECTANT.

The Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., manufacturers of the well-known antinonin, have recently been making experiments with mould fungi, which will be of interest to all plant owners, and particularly those manufacturing food products. The following letter explains the reason and results of their researches.

Aug. 24, 1903.

Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., 40 Stone street, New York City.

Gentlemen:

Complying with your request to make some further researches in regard to the disinfecting power of antinonin, and in order to confirm its advantages and merits in the brewery and the assistance it renders in the production of a pure, sound beer, we have made a number of new experiments. These were undertaken in order to ascertain what action antinonin has upon the different disease organisms with which the brewer has to contend and which very often frustrate his efforts in obtaining a first-class product.

It is a well-known fact to every brewer that fresh air and ventilation in the fermenting room are necessary in order to turn out a pure beer, faultless in taste and flavor, and many a brewer has found to his great sorrow that the lack of proper ventilation is the cause of a disagreeable disease of the beer. In some cellars we frequently find moist walls covered with a slimy coat, which, when examined under the microscope, is found to consist partly of mould fungi and partly of wild yeast.

As a prophylactic measure the introduction of good ventilation is necessary by which fresh air is brought into the fermenting room and the moist places are dried. However, this drying and the destruction of organisms will be materially assisted by the use of antinonin, whose qualities as an antiseptic, deodorizer and parasiticide can hardly be excelled.

Our experiments were carried on with the special purpose to determine to what extent antinonin will act as a destructive agent for the various disease fermentations mentioned. These experiments are highly interesting. We secured pure cultures of mould fungi and yeasts, which we found to be responsible for the unfavorable and harmful conditions in the brewery. Five mould fungi and three wild yeasts were inoculated into small wort flasks, partly in order to observe the growth of the various cultures and partly in order to use them later for inoculation into the final flasks containing 10 c. e. of wort.

The growth of the cultures in wort shows the following picture:

No. 1—A yeast species forming on the surface of the wort small, white and radiating colonies. In the drop cultures the yeast developed long hyphae-like growths. Some yeast cells formed widely scattered mycelia.

No. 2—A mould fungus with a grayish-white, cushion-like growth. In the drop cultures the spores only showed a vigorous development; the mycelium branching out widely with strong visible partitions dies soon.

No. 3—Mould fungus, a thick culture with a brown-grayish color. In the drop cultures a few hyphae and spores, which do not develop any further.

No. 4—Mould fungus of white reddish color. The drop culture contains spores with barrel-shape protuberances and very granular protoplasm, widely branched out mycelium.

No. 5—Mycoderma, growing mostly at the edge in the drops in thick, budding clusters. The form of the cells is elongated, showing large vacuoles and partly granular protoplasm.

No. 6—Mucor-mould. In the droplet culture, spores with long protusions, which die later on.

No. 7—Yeast, with elliptical cells. Multiplies very vigorously in the drops, partly vacuoles. Cells very large and widely scattered.

No. 8—Dematiuum, rosy, slimy fungus. Spores in the drop cultures developed into big protuberances.

Of the 10 per cent. antinonin solution five different dilutions were made, namely, 1:400,

1:300, 1:200, 1:100 and 1:50. These dilutions were added to the wort flasks containing 10 c. e. of sterilized wort which had been inoculated with the eight pure cultures. We therefore had altogether $5 \times 8 = 40$ samples, representing the pure cultures with the corresponding dilutions of antinonin.

For the further investigation wort gelatin plates were used, on which the several inoculated dilutions were applied with the brush. The observations of these cultures was continued for five days.

The growth of each brush streak culture was found to take place in the following manner:

DILUTION 1:400.

Streak Culture No. 1—Small yeast species, Many big white colonies in healthy development.
 " " " 2—Mould fungus. The inoculation bears one colony of yellowish-gray color.
 " " " 3—Mould fungus. Traces of starving colony.
 " " " 4—Mould fungus. Traces of colonies.
 " " " 5—Mycoderma. The streak culture bears nine large gray colonies branching out further.
 " " " 6—Mould fungus. Three grayish-white starving colonies.
 " " " 7—Elliptical yeast. Two cultures grown.
 " " " 8—Dematiuum. Many large black colonies growing in a large white field.

DILUTION 1:300.

No. 1—Less widely branched out colonies in weaker growth.
 " 2—Formed one small colony.
 " 3—Traces of colonies.
 " 4—Traces of colonies.
 " 5—Shows the same development as in preceding dilution.
 " 6—A few colonies grown, remain small.
 " 7—One culture grown.
 " 8—Colonies in great number, but of less vigorous development.

DILUTION 1:200.

No. 1—One colony grown.
 " 2—After three days a starving colony.
 " 3—No colony.
 " 4—No colony.
 " 5—Colonies in some places still branching out.
 " 6—Traces of colonies.
 " 7—Traces of colonies.
 " 8—One vigorous, two starving colonies.

DILUTION 1:100.

No. 1—No colony.
 " 2—No colony.
 " 3—No colony.
 " 4—No colony.
 " 5—Two colonies weakly developed.
 " 6—No colony.
 " 7—Small traces.
 " 8—Very small starving colony.

DILUTION 1:50.

No. 1—Nothing developed.
 " 2—
 " 3—
 " 4—
 " 5—
 " 6—
 " 7—
 " 8—

The conclusions to be drawn from these experiments are as follows:
 1—The growth of mould fungi Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 is almost completely prevented in a dilution of antinonin of 1:200, but we see that the wild yeasts Nos. 1, 5 and 7, as well

as the rosy, slimy fungus No. 8 still offer considerable resistance.

2—In a dilution of 1:100 the streak cultures of Nos. 7 and 8 show only traces of a colony; the species of mycoderma No. 5 is still the most vigorous developed fungus of all.

3—In a dilution of 1:50 no growth could be observed of any of the fungi and yeasts; the wort gelatin places remain sterile.

If we now compare these streak cultures with the flasks previously inoculated and containing the corresponding dilution of antinonin, we also notice that in a dilution of 1:100 of antinonin a weak development of both yeasts Nos. 5 and 7, as well as the rosy fungus could still be observed.

The dilution 1:50, however, is satisfactory and effective in all cultures.

Based upon the results of these experiments, we can again heartily recommend the use of antinonin in the proper dilution, and the advantages to be gained by the correct application of antinonin in drying the cellars and in preventing the growth of undesirable and harmful organisms will certainly induce many brewers to make use of this antiseptic and disinfectant even before the development of the mould fungi has occurred in the cellars and has become a menace to the beer.

Very respectfully yours,

DR. M. WALLERSTEIN.

MIXER AND CUTTER COMBINED.

A valuable improvement has been made on the Buffalo Silent Cutter by John E. Smith's Sons Co., of Buffalo. They are now putting a practical mixer on it, which not only saves the expense of buying a mixing machine, but saves time, room and power. It is claimed by those using it that with the mixer attached the meat is cut more uniformly and avoids leaving any stringy meat, and when cutting speck it mixes and cuts it thoroughly, and also spices. It is a valuable addition to the cutter, and those using it cannot speak too highly of its merits. From the large number of orders John E. Smith's Sons Co. are receiving daily it is shown that this valuable improvement is being appreciated by sausage manufacturers.

BEEF AND MILCH COW DEMONSTRATION.

The cow demonstration proposed as one feature of the World's Fair cattle exhibits at St. Louis next year has been definitely arranged, and on a much broader scale than anything of the sort heretofore attempted. It has been designated as a "cow demonstration" because, while not in any way neglecting the dairy test idea developed at former world's fairs, it is intended to illustrate in a comprehensive way the practical adaptabilities of the pure-bred cow. The strictly dairy breeds are given opportunities to make a large showing, while features not in the least conflicting with their privileges enable the dual-purpose breeds to demonstrate their value for both dairying and beef production. This means a demonstration rather than a competitive test, and will enable each breed participating to show its own peculiar advantages.

The tests will continue 100 days, beginning Monday, May 16, 1904, and will be conducted in four classes, designated as Tests A, B, C and D. Test A is for the demonstration of the economic production of butter fat and butter; B, of milk for all purposes related to dairying; C, of all the products of the cow, and D, for demonstrating the greatest net profit in producing market milk. In Class C the calf will be judged for its beef merits. A cow may be entered in more than one class.

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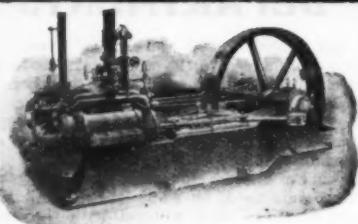
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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

John Q. Oldham, Shelbyville, Ind., will build a cold storage plant.

The American Ice Co. will erect an ice factory at Washington, D. C.

J. L. Hughes, of Atwood, Ill., will erect an ice plant at North Yakima, Wash.

The Dairy Products Co., Wilmington, Del., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated.

The Bowling Green Brewery & Ice Co., Bowling Green, Ky., has selected a site for its plant.

Consumers' Ice & Coal Co., Pine Bluffs, Ark., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated and will erect an ice factory.

The Springfield Ice & Coal Co., Springfield, Ill., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by J. G. Striffler, A. Striffler and others.

The Denver Vacuum Ice Co., Denver, Colo., capital \$300,000, has been incorporated by Pierce T. Smith, W. T. Child, J. B. Bissell and others.

The Bay Ridge Dairy Co., New York, N. Y., capital \$30,000, has been incorporated by William C. Rodgers, Albert R. Moore and R. E. Burgess, of Brooklyn.

NEW ARGENTINE REFRIGERATING CO.

The "Bulletin" of American Republics states that an extensive cold storage plant is proposed to be built in the vicinity of Rosario, Argentine Republic. A company, to be styled the Anglo-Argentine Refrigerating Company, Limited, with a capital of \$1,000,000 gold, is in course of formation for the purpose of building and operating the plant. South American advices state that \$800,000 of the capital has already been promised. The parties primarily interested in the scheme are resident in Rosario. The plant will be established on the water front. The first installation of machinery will be capable of taking care of 125 to 150 head of cattle per day and 1,500 sheep. The storage capacity will be for twenty-five days' output.

SWIFT'S DIVIDEND.

The directors of Swift & Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent., payable October 5. Books close September 19, reopen October 6.

A FARMER'S COLD STORAGE TRUST.

The farmers who kick against the trust idea are now cuddling a trust scheme of their own. The representatives of fifty agricultural organizations of more than a dozen States met in Chicago on Tuesday to discuss plans for organizing a national body to fix the price of farm products, regulate the marketing of crops and construct grain elevators and cold

storage warehouses for farmers. The suggestion is made to amalgamate all organizations now in existence and to form associations in every county in each State under the direction of the national body.

FROZEN MEAT FOR BELGIUM.

A number of citizens and bankers of Lutlich, Belgium are contemplating the importation of frozen meats from La Plata and Buenos Ayres, says "Belgique Financière." The first shipment will consist of 2,000 frozen beef and 4,000 sheep, which are to be supplied to a number of Belgian cities from Lutlich as the distributing point. It is calculated that a saving of from 50 to 70 centimes per kilo will be realized on the American meat.—Internat. Fleischer Zeitung.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending Sept. 5 of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

	Oil cake. Cheese.	Beef.		Lard.				
		Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
Umbria, Liverpool	3208	1212	...	133	...	5	5	835
Carpathia, Liverpool	...	923	...	115	...	10	115	110
Cevic, Liverpool	...	845	...	...	...	...	403	1600
Teutonic, Liverpool	1733	2360	...	...	...	...	100	297
Philadelphia, Southampton	...	1949	...	15	...	...	...	640
Minneapolis, London	412	109	...	...	...	...	170	3525
Ethiopia, Glasgow	706	925	...	194	50	...	137	150
Mongolian, Glasgow	...	100	...	47	...	25	...	...
Chickdale, Hamburg	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moltke, Hamburg	...	...	67	...	50	...	...	2500
Patricia, Hamburg	...	...	...	...	167	50	370	1662
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	6803	...	...	48	45	...	843	4070
Chickdale, Rotterdam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
St. Leonards, Antwerp	7875	...	...	...	...	...	15	50
Kroonland, Antwerp	4331	170	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kr. Wm. der Grosse, Bremen	...	...	...	...	205	...	...	150
Fried. der Grosse, Bremen	...	...	...	...	340	...	...	1000
La Lorraine, Havre	...	10	...	...	...	170	50	...
Norge, Baltic	250	...	...	240	55	675	1725	200
Oscar II., Baltic	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...
Citta di Napoli, Mediterranean	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	150
Hohenzollern, Mediterranean	...	50	...	...	50	...	25	520
Powhatan, Mediterranean	...	11	...	...	...	...	20	1318
Sabine, South Africa	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	620
Total	19911	6059	9244	67	552	1302	145	3186
Last week	24978	6136	10239	445	796	744	418	3417
Same time in 1902	4941	1477	9112	2382	418	678	240	5239
								23824



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or hams, and hogs by the cwt.

Manipulated, Much Higher Markets all Around—Shorts Covering Freely, Especially of the October Option, Pushing the Prices Up on Themselves—A Nervous, Easily Controlled Packers' Market—Cash Business Hesitating by Reason of the Excited Speculation.

It has been a hard week for "shorts." They had seen the "handwriting on the wall," had become nervous and by their desire, in a general way, to cover contracts, ran the market up on themselves.

It has not been this week the September option so much as the October option that has been aroused to activity by the interest of "shorts," and the lard and ribs of the October deal which were first awakened to fears of a squeeze were quickly followed by pork trading. The dealers all around soon were extensive in the protecting of contracts, and it may be said that almost any prices the leaders were disposed to put upon the products were promptly paid by the "shorts," since the stuff could not be had outside of the hands of the leading operators on the long side.

And the ability to move against "shorts" on either the September or October options of any of the products had been as clear for days before as at any time this week.

The steady taking in of outside offerings of lard by the prominent "long" operator, which had been a feature for a long time, his close control of the general supplies of lard, with his holdings on the long side much more extensive, as has been frequently referred to, than the interest on the "short" side, meant

the lapse of only a short time when the twist would come, in which the "shorts" would get the worst of it. And as the "shorts" realized this week that the more advanced the period to the time of the contract deliveries the more effective would be the concentration against them, they stepped in in a general way and brought about the excited line of prices which otherwise could hardly have developed until a more remote period.

And the ribs and pork have been, and can be, as effectively controlled against "shorts" as lard, in the sense of close holding of them by the leaders, while they are better situated statistically for bull movements than lard, and as well through the feature of a more active consumption of them.

Indeed, it perhaps becomes a question as to what will become of the lard after the squeeze is over, in its very fair supply over the west, and the fact that the hogs are of heavy average and yielding much more lard than last year, while the hog supply is of greater volume than then, unless the October lard delivery can be sold ahead freely to make deliveries upon it of the accumulated stocks of the product.

And that the deals all around might be carried into October as exhibited by this week's trading was premised in our report of the previous week; in a general way the trade this week are not expecting the speculative fever to be over until the October option is cleaned up.

It looks as if the short interest was more extensive in the October than in the September option, yet as an occasional short shows himself on September the price is jumped on him at once.

The activity of the October shorts this week, however, in covering may mean an earlier closing of the October deal than some of the traders now expect, in that contracts may

be protected sooner than had been regarded as probable.

All of the late deliveries have been under some neglect in the excitement of trading in the earlier months, and have only moderately advanced in price, and as in sympathy with the feeling on the intermediate deliveries, while naturally fresh investment demand for them would pause until the general market was more settled.

Aside from the consideration of nervousness among "shorts," the bullish sentiment of packers and closely controlled stocks, as leading to the excited tendency of the week, it must be considered that stocks of many products, as offered somewhat under the current basis of values, and as had by the distributors of them some time since at comparatively favorable figures, are being more freely consumed, and especially in Europe, notably of lard, and in this country of meats. Moreover, that hogs are costing more money, whether stimulated by higher cost products or not, makes little difference, since it proves a backbone to the products markets.

The hog products markets, however, have an emphatic temper to them, as manipulated ones essentially, when it is considered that the corn crop prospects are of a more cheering order, and that a 2,000,000,000 bushel crop seems almost assured, a matter of about two weeks more determining the extent and quality of the more important portion of the crop, and that corn prices in the significance of the crop news have been declining.

That the condition of the hogs turns out more lard is shown by the steady increase of their weights, the average last week at Chicago being 251 lbs., against 251 lbs. the previous week, 243 lbs. in 1902, and 246 lbs. in 1901. The average weight for the eight months of the year is 233 lbs., against 217 lbs. last year.

The cash demands, however, just now are modified, as could be expected by the excitement in the options.

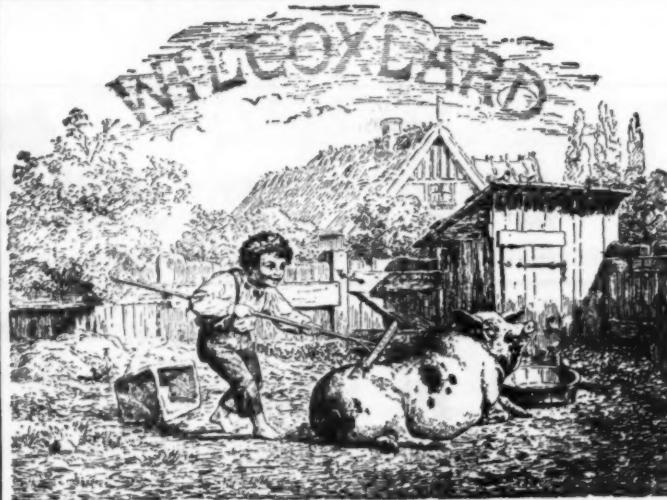
The home consumption of lard is increas-

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ing in the compounds, which remain at a steady price. A fair quantity of lard is being shipped to Europe. There is no question but that the consumption of lard is increasing in Europe, especially in the continental markets, but as imported at materially lower prices than the present lay-down cost from this country, and in Germany especially, where there is understood to be a good deal of refined lard on offer at very favorable prices to consumers there as compared with the relative buying prices here, because it had been held there for some time and had been made at decidedly lower than current prices.

The advance at Chicago on Tuesday was 15@17 points on Sept. and Oct. lard, 20@22 points on Sept. and Oct. ribs, and only a partial advance of 5c. for pork. On Wednesday, however, pork was put up fully 70@72c. per barrel on Sept. and Oct., and 25c. for May; lard ran up 20 points on Sept., 35 points on Oct., and 12 points on Jan., and ribs sold 25 points up on Sept., 32 points on Oct., and 4 points on Jan. Thursday's early market showed a further advancing tendency, and its close a rise of 20@25c. for pork, 32 points on September lard, 17 points on October do. and on ribs of 10@12 points.

In New York there has been little done in lard, on account of the excited western market, which has led shippers to hold off. The pork trading here is light, at better prices. The compound lard trading is active, and there is talk of advancing prices on account of the higher cost of the raw materials and as well because of the materially higher pure lard market (car lots quoted at 7@71/2c.). The city cutters are asking stronger prices for belies, which have increased demand and are in moderate stock.

Sales for week to present writing: 200 bbls. mess pork at \$15@16; 400 bbls. short clear do., \$14.75@16.50; 250 bbls. family at \$17@17.50; 750 tcs. western steam lard on p. t. (quoted irregular and nominal at about 9.10); 300 tcs. city steam lard at \$8@8.25; 2,000 loose pickled shoulders at 6@61/2c.; 4,000 loose pickled hams at 121/2@123/4c.; 65,000 pounds pickled bellies at 83/4@9c. for 14 lbs. av., 91/2c. for 12 lbs. av., 101/2c. for 10 lbs., and 12c. for smoking; green bellies, 91/2@101/2c.; green hams, 111/2c.

Exports for week from Atlantic ports: 2,443 bbls. pork, 6,440,508 lbs. lard, 13,473,902 lbs. meats. Corresponding week last year, 2,918 bbls. pork, 5,838,994 lbs. lard, 11,000,987 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Is held firmly at the advanced prices, with better demands. Extra India mess, city, tcs., \$14.50@16.50; barrelled, mess, \$8.75@9.50; packet, \$10@10.50; family, \$10@11.

UTILIZATION OF WASTE MATERIAL.

Rags are suitable for paper-making. Bones and other cookery refuse give material suitable for bone works to obtain fat, glue, manure, phosphorus, bone black, etc. Broken glass is suitable to be reworked for glass. Used corks, reduced to powder or grain size, are useful for certain practical purposes as floor-cloth making, etc. Capsules of lead and metal from bottles, small bits of old boxes of tinned iron and other metallic waste may be used to produce the corresponding metal. Waste paper, paper boxes, pasteboard, are all serviceable for use in paper-making. Cigar and cigarette ends serve to manufacture into tobacco snuff. Caoutchouc in the shape of bandages, goloshes and other forms are acceptable in caoutchouc factories. Old shoes and other waste leather material is suitable for cyanide manufacture, glue, or leather powder for manure. Finally solid and liquid excrements may be employed as manure or utilized in works to extract ammonia salts or to manufacture powderette.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—A generally better feeling has resulted in the fractional marking up of prices all along the line. The present firmness of prices may be ascribed to the present and prospective scarcity of range cattle. The marking up of prices had the effect of accelerating the sale of certain classes of hides, of which more could have been sold had there been a further supply at the price.

NATIVE STEERS, free of brands, 60 pounds up, have sold at a variety of prices up to \$12, which was the figure for August. Belting, butt and harness leather tanners have operated to some extent.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 pounds up, are in better request, as well as being the subject of stimulated inquiry. About 13,000 May to July take-off have moved at 93/4@10c. Late take-off is now held at 101/4c.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 pounds up, offer at 101/4c., which price is generally above buyers' ideas. A recent sale of 15,000 at even money evidently had the continued effect of whetting the appetites of buyers, who are bidding 10c. and strengthening the views of holders, who demand 101/4c.

TEXAS STEERS.—Heavy selected is a limited factor, though receipts are soon likely to increase. There is a plentiful supply of lights on hand. Prices range from 111/4c. down, according to weight, quality and selection.

NATIVE COWS.—A moderate amount of June-Julys sold at 10c. August take-off is held at 101/4c.; 3,000 lights brought 93/4c.

BULLS are firmer and range from 9@91/4c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There is no particular change in the situation. Supplies are rather scarce, despite which dealers buy as conservatively as possible, the price outlook being rather a vague quantity. The demand is for short-haired stock, to the practical exclusion of other offerings. Eastern tanners have tried to effect transactions on prices below schedule, but their efforts in this direction have met with but little success, as there is no difficulty in moving desirable stock, the supply of which is inadequate to the call.

NO. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 pounds, free of brands and grubs, are strongly held at 83/4c., with a cent less for twos. Many dealers are sold ahead, and a fractional advance is not unlikely in the early future.

NO. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 pounds, are scarce and easier salable at 91/4c. The supply is hardly adequate to the call.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are an indifferent factor at 71/2c., which is practically a nominal quotation.

NO. 1 COWS, free of brands and grubs, have sold in desirable offerings at 83/4c. There were comparatively few available.

BULLS have moved at 7@8c., which are outside prices.

NO. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 pounds, have sold in substantial volume at 101/2c., and are now held at 103/4c.

NO. 1 CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 pounds, are quotable at 111/2c. and well sold up at the price.

DEACONS have sold in considerable volume, and are quotable at 55@75c.

SLUNKS, 40c.

HORSE HIDES are in good request at \$3.45@3.50.

SHEEPSKINS.—Both packer and country markets continue fairly active. Packer offerings are rather limited.

BOSTON.

Eastern operators continue to hold off in preference to paying prices demanded and in many instances paid by contemporary Western concerns. Tanners are carrying a few weeks' supply and feel relatively independent on that account. Offerings are held at 83/4@9c., and are bought only to satisfy immediate necessities. Tanners base their hesitating

policy on prospective supply, which they expect to be sufficiently large to force values down. New Englands are the subject of a consuming demand at 81/2@83/4c.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market is not as well sustained as it has been, the trend being toward lower values, tanners urging the old-time plaint of disparity in raw and finished materials.

City steers, 9@91/2c.
Country steers, 81/2@93/4c.
City cows, 81/2@9c.
Country cows, 8@81/2c.
Bulls, 8c.

NEW YORK.

The green hide market is characterized by a considerably stronger feeling, largely in sympathy with Western markets. Inquiry is stimulated and the packers are looking for better prices.

City steers, 11c.
City butt brands, 10c.
City side brands, 10c.
City cows, 9c.
City bulls, 9c.
Horse hides, \$2@3.25.

SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market has gained tone, owing to a generally better demand, which has resulted in fractional mark-up all around. The newly acquired strength, which has not as yet crystallized into any general advance, has its source in the limited receipts of range cattle. The country market is fairly strong on short-haired hides, though dealers continue to operate conservatively in the face of uncertain conditions. Eastern tanners are not giving the market any support. Boston continues rather slow, as tanners as a class carry a few weeks' supply and are not inclined to operate on the current basis.

Philadelphia has lost tone, owing to unhappy leather conditions, while New York has gained strength, in sympathy with the Western market.

DANGEROUS COLORING MATERIAL.

The Institute of Hygiene of the University of Dorpat publishes the results of analyses made on 25 of the more common coloring materials. The tests were made by the action of pepsin and muricatic acid on albumin in the presence of the various dyes in much the same manner as it would really occur in the human digesting apparatus. Of the 25 dyes the following 12 were found to practically arrest total digestion when employed to the amount of 1-100 of one per cent.; Safranin, Ponceau R. R., Azofuchsia G., Orange A., Coerulein S., Phloxin R. B. N., Jodeosin, Chrysanthin, Magdalena-red, Azoflavine, Benzopurpurin and Cerise. The remaining 13 acted in a less serious manner, but enough to retard digestion very materially. These are Methyl-green, acid-green, Jodine-green, acid ayo-yellow, yellow T., Naphthol-yellow, Aniline-green, Primulin, Aurora-min, Aniline-orange, Martins-yellow and Methyl-yellow.

NEW PACKING COMPANY IN IOWA.

The "Blackhawk Packing Company" is the new concern which will put in a general plant at Waterloo, Iowa. Building operations will begin at once. The officers of the new concern are: L. A. Kramer, president; S. E. Redmund, vice-president; F. E. McStay, secretary; F. E. Krueger, treasurer. The Rath Packing Company is at present the only one in Waterloo. The new company has local backing.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—There is a clean advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. this week, and within the last three weeks the improvement is $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Thus a sale had been made about three weeks since of city hhd. at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. At the close of last week a sale was made of 100 hhd. city at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c., to which we then referred to as probable. This week thus far, no sales of city hhd. have been made, but a car lot of out-of-town made in hhd. sold at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c., f. o. b. Most of the melters are asking 5c. for city hhd.; nothing as yet done over $4\frac{1}{4}$ c., although 5c. would probably be paid. City in tierces could not now be had under $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.; indeed, some sales were made of out-of-town makes, in tierces, at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c., which were not considered as good as city. At the close an advance paid to 5c. for city, hhd.

It may be said that some of the soapmakers who had been steady buyers are now drawing out of this market as buyers, as unwilling to meet the strong figures asked.

The fact remains that tallow is pretty well sold up, at least that there are no accumulations of it over which holders feel at all alarmed, and that the soapmakers are using up their held stocks more freely than usual because the tallow is still cheaper than usual by relation with some other soapmaking materials, notably so palm oil and cotton oil.

The strength of the tallow market rests as well upon the moderate outturns of fat (which, however, are likely to increase shortly) and the strong position of all foreign markets with the London sale up again on Wednesday 6d., and at which 900 casks were sold out of 1,250 casks offered.

The consumption of tallow in the Continental markets, as well as in those of the United Kingdom, is much larger, with the former drawing upon the latter quite freely for supplies, and which has necessitated some turning of demand thence upon our market for miscellaneous soap materials, and especially as England has less palm oil than it had hitherto to fill in with.

So long as cottonseed oil keeps at its present high value more or less demand that usually goes to it will, in some degree, be had on tallow; there is also a high relation of palm oil with tallow and a larger demand for tallow in consequence. Moreover, the consumption of tallow is enlarged through a very good business with buyers of soap.

At the same time it must be considered that some of the larger soapmakers have more tallow in stock than at any one time before in years, since they had bought largely ahead a little while since, and that they are better prepared than ordinarily to resist further advanced prices for tallow.

Much larger supplies of fat, however, will be needed to shake the market from its present firm basis, as an increasing quantity of fat is going to the make of oleo oil, on its higher prices.

It is considered that the buoyant look of the lard market is increasing the consumption of the compounds, and that the compound makers

are more interested in the supplies of beef fats; indeed, the compound makers have freely bought edible tallow latterly. Edible tallow has sold in New York at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @6c. for 3,000 tierces, and is now strong at 6c., while it has been liberally taken up at the West. Country made is wanted at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher prices than latterly, with sales of 350,000 pounds, in lots, at $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c., as to quality, and nice kettle lots higher.

LATER.—New York City, in hhd., has sold at an advance to 5c., for 50 hhd.: now 5c. bid. Weekly contract deliveries made at 5c.: city, tcs., sold at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. Large sales of edible tallow, cleaning up the market, to the compound makers, or fully 3,500 tcs., for the week, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @6c., as to quality, closing at 6c. for city. Western markets as well cleaned up of edible: prime packers in Chicago, $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OLEO STEARINE.—There is a disposition to ask $\frac{1}{4}$ c. more money. In other words $7\frac{1}{4}$ c., and even 8c., is now asked in New York, and it is possible that $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. would be paid, after sales of 600,000 pounds at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., covering the 400,000 pounds noted in the previous week's report, while 500,000 pounds sold in Chicago this week at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., and where stronger prices are now asked. The moderate collections of fat, the increased consumption of the stearine on the good business in compound lard, and the higher tendency of the pure lard market, which encourage the belief of a continuance of the large business in the compounds, helps the tone of the stearine market.

LATER.—Sales in New York 150,000 pounds at $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.: market now substantially 8c., and reported sold at 8c. and bid further, with to $8\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked.

LARD STEARINE.—On the higher cost of lard the stearine could hardly be had for less than $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

GREASE.—Are selling well at higher prices by about $\frac{1}{4}$ c., with increased demands from exporters and soapmakers. Yellow quoted at $4@4\frac{1}{4}$ c.; bone and house at $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.; "B" white at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.; "A" white at $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Shippers have bought at stronger prices. Yellow quoted at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c., and white at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.

LARD OIL.—Meets with increased demand from manufacturers and is stronger at about $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. for prime, the sharp rise in prices of lard this week not pulling up the prices in corresponding degree.

CORN OIL.—Has moderate export demand. Quoted at $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4 c. for car and job lots.

PALM OIL.—Holds to strong prices, more on the small supplies than from material demand. Red held at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c., and Lagos at $6@6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COCONUT OIL.—Has hardly changed in price for the week, ruling firm, with moderate demands. Ceylon held up to $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. for small lots and at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. for September and October arrival, with August and October

shipments at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c., and Cochin at $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. for spot lots, and shipments at 6c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Fair number of sales of small lots at steady prices. At the West, extra prime quoted at 75c., and commercial at 70c. Our city pressers quote 20 cold test at $90c@81$; 30 cold test, $88@89c$; 40 cold test at $67@68c$, and prime at $53@54c$.

OLEO OIL.—Consumption is steadily increasing and the stocks are wearing away at better prices. Rotterdam quoted at 45 florins. The New York market is steady at 8c. for choice, 6c. for prime, 5c. for the low grades.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Slow and, for the present, nominal, as awaiting time for new crop oil. Quoted at $6@6\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound.

CANADA'S EXPORT PROVISION TRADE.

Canada's export trade in all lines of provisions is advancing at a most gratifying rate, as may be gathered from the trade returns for the last fiscal year.

Of butter, we in 1901 exported a value of \$3,295,663, produced in this country; in 1902, \$5,660,541, and in the last fiscal year, \$6,954,618.

Our exports of cheese manufactured in Canada in 1901 amounted to \$20,690,951; in 1902, to \$19,686,291, and in 1903, to \$24,712,943.

We sent abroad bacon and hams to the value of \$11,778,446 in 1901; \$12,403,793 in 1902, and \$15,906,334 in 1903.

In each case Great Britain was our largest customer, the amount for last year in the respective classes being: Butter, \$6,554,014; cheese, \$24,620,004; bacon and hams, \$15,873,739.

ARGENTINE WOOL STATISTICS.

According to U. S. Consul D. Mayer, at Buenos Ayres, the raw wool exported from the Argentine Republic from October 1, 1902, to July 3, 1903, was as follows:

	Bales.
Dunkirk	187,642
Antwerp	56,919
Hamburg	97,181
Bremen	40,093
Genoa	5,446
United Kingdom	28,807
United States	21,623
Bordeaux	119
Havre	7,310
Marseilles	1,167
Rotterdam	2
Total	*446,309

The exports for the season 1901-2 comprised 434,283 bales. The figures for 1901-2 include 17,000 bales of the 1900-1901 clip.

Saponified Red Oil

CORN OIL

PROMPT DELIVERIES.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.,
383 West Street, - - NEW YORK CITY.

DRAWBACK IN SOAP POWDER.

The Treasury Department has ruled as follows in the matter of drawback on "1776 Soap Powder," manufactured by B. T. Babbitt, of New York, in part with the use of imported soda ash:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 25, 1903.

Sir: On the expiration of "1776 Soap Powder," manufactured by B. T. Babbitt, incorporated, of New York, N. Y., in part with the use of imported soda ash, a drawback will be allowed equal in amount to the duty paid on such imported material used, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent., provided no domestic soda ash has been used in such manufacture.

The preliminary entry must show, separately, the number of shipping cases of each size, the number and size of packages of soap powder in each case, and the net weight and contents of each case, and of the entire shipment.

The drawback entry must show the net weight of soap powder exported and the quantity of imported soda ash contained therein. Said entry must further show, in addition to the usual averments, that the imported merchandise was manufactured of the materials and in the manner set forth in the manufacturer's sworn statement, dated August 12, 1903.

In liquidation, the quantity of soda ash which may be taken as the basis for the allowance of drawback may equal the quantity declared in the drawback entry, provided that in no case shall it exceed the quantity certified by the appraiser after analysis of samples taken as ordered by the collector.

Department's instructions of December 7, 1895, in T. D. 16594, are hereby rescinded.

Respectfully,

ROBERT B. ARMSTRONG,
(8733 g.) Assistant Secretary.
COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, New York, N. Y.

NO ELECTRIC LINE FOR ARMOUR.

Charles W. Armour says that Armour & Co. are not interested in the building of an electric line from any point to the Missouri River. Other packers had seriously considered a project of this kind some time ago, but Armour & Co. never seriously took it up.

COTTONSEED OIL**Weekly Review**

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Good Undertone—Still Hesitancy in Trading in New Crop Deliveries—Stocks of Old Oil Being Steadily Reduced on a Good Consumption of Compound Lard.

The consumption of compound lard holds along in remarkable full volume on account, in part, of the sharp rise in prices of pure lard, and the fact of it completely upsets the theories of a portion of the lard trade that pure lard would be freely substituted for the compounds, as it steadily showed a larger stock.

There is no question of an accumulating stock of pure lard in this country; moreover, that if it depended on home trade buying interest that the speculators would have more trouble in stimulating the prices for it in the degree witnessed this week.

It is without doubt that European consumption of pure lard has increased latterly, however conservative the home demand for it, and although demands for it from Europe upon our markets are of a cautious character, yet the considerable quantities of the lard that are consigned out of this country to Europe are passing more freely into consumer's hands there. This is especially pertinent to Germany and its consumption, which country had been carrying comparatively moderate stocks of pure lard, and while it is forwarding buying orders to our Western packing centres with a good deal of reserve, yet it is using the consigned stocks with more freedom since they are had at comparatively low prices as against the open market rates, and particularly the refined lard.

And Europe is buying this pure lard because, in part, it does not care to pay the extreme prices for raw materials now held on short stocks of them, or those products that go to make the compounds.

But in this country the situation is different. Most of the compound makers here are in a position to make the compounds at lower cost than would be permitted by the current prices of the cottonseed oil and oleo stearine, since they had largely stocked ahead with the cotton oil when it was at lower prices. These compounds are, of course, offered Europe at comparatively easy prices as against pure lard, and they are quite freely taken up by European buyers; yet there is enough other demand in Europe, which is sat-

isfied only by pure lard, to give the increased vitality to trading there in the pure lard, encouraged as it is by the increased consumption through the advancing season and the necessity for re-supplying by distributors.

But the point is, the enormous home consumption of cotton oil, because of the full, general takings of the compound lard here; the probabilities are, as well, that the large home consumption of cotton oil will keep up all through the fall months, as a steady, large business in compound lard is indicated on the manipulated pure lard market.

It is needless, perhaps, to say that our home consumers of compounds, as once arranged in taking them, hold to them for an unlimited time, on account of being accustomed to handling them, and that it would require something startling in the way of prices for the competing product, or pure lard, to turn them away from the compounds. Moreover, that the distributors of the compounds would rather keep their demands to them, as realizing that whatever momentary advantage they could get on pure lard in the event of a reaction in it from the present excited higher tendency, that it might ultimately go against them in market value as compared with the price of the compounds, and that they would be at a disadvantage in shifting their trades.

But all of the above deductions relating to the pure and compound lard, respectively, as taken by the home consumers, with the desire in the home trade to keep more largely their business in compounds, have had added force this week by the developments of the pure lard market, which has been soaring in price, chiefly through manipulation, but as well from the indicated increased European consumption of it.

And while the pure lard prices have been drifting higher the market rates for the compounds have not been disturbed, although there are signs at the close that the prices of the compounds may be put a little higher, on account of the large demand for them and the fact that because of the strong cost of cotton oil and the better prices than latterly for oleo-stearine, that the compound makers are selling the compounds at a much narrower profit than usual, and that advanced prices for them are justified.

And the inference we make in that the compound lard business will keep along to a full, large consumption through the fall months, whereby the cottonseed oil prices will be benefitted, is based upon the following idea of the position of products that will

KENTUCKY REFINING CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., U.S.A.

Manufacturers and Refiners of all Grades of COTTONSEED OIL

Summer Yellow and WHITE "Miners'" Oil, CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS
Crude C. S. Oil "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

SPECIALTIES:

"DELMONICO" COOKING OIL

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KENTUCKY REFINING CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Southern Cotton Oil Company

Head Office: 11 Broadway, New York

Cable Address, "Scotoilco," New York.

Mills and Refineries in Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

Manufacturers of all Cotton Seed Products

Oil Cake and Meal, Hulls, Linters, Soap Stock and Soap.

Refiners of Cotton Oil, all Grades.

Manufacturers of Lard Compounds.

REFINERIES LOCATED AT *Savannah, Augusta and Atlanta, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Montgomery, Ala.; Houston, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; Memphis, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark.*

largely help to it: That there is no probability of other than excited conditions for the pure lard market through September and October, at least; that those months are likely to be controlled for speculative purposes; that there is a large "short" interest in the pure lard for September, and probably of larger volume for October; that even when the September "short" interest in the lard is eliminated, that the market is likely to be supported in October to take care of the stocks of the lard, unless the October delivery becomes largely sold ahead to make deliveries upon it, and relieve the current holders of their stocks of the lard; therefore, that the pure lard market is likely to stand even farther apart, and as against buyers, as compared with the prices of the compounds, whereby the latter are likely to even add to the already full business in them and by

which just so much more cotton oil will be used for their make.

Yet it is doubtful that if even pure lard should come down in prices after awhile to a basis more than a half cent per pound above that for the compounds that trading would be attracted to the pure lard in material form from the compounds, and because the business seems to be fastened upon the compounds for a few months ahead at least.

This extended reference to the situations of the pure lard and compound lard markets, present and prospective, is necessary to understand the prospects of the cotton oil market, as aside from the consideration of the present strong tone for it.

It is well understood that the stocks of old oil are so moderate that if the draft upon them is to continue of the indicated volume

that they will be used up before the new oil appears in material supply; therefore, that that there is probability of the new oil offering being closely sold up through October and into November, the early part of it, at least, and at better prices than are likely to prevail for the subsequent deliveries of the oil; moreover, that the old oil is likely to have better supported prices than had been counted upon by many usual buyers to a later period than ordinarily in the fall months; indeed, that the near future of the cotton oil market is likely to remain in favor of the selling interests, whatever may take place in the oil position as the season advances.

This probability of the early market for the oil has its poor as well as good features, in that high cost oil always acts unfavorably upon the seed situation, since it is apt to give planters' views over prices of seed not other-

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

CABLE ADDRESS "AMOCOTOIL," NEW YORK

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

OIL, CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS

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GOLD MEDALS AWARDED CHICAGO, 1893 PARIS, 1900

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Cable Address—"Armstrong" Dallas. Codes—Robinson, Yopps.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of BOILED DOWN SOAP, 65 Per Cent. Free Fatty Acid Guaranteed.
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REFINERS OF COTTON SEED OIL.

ARMSTRONG PACKING COMPANY, Packers, Soap Makers DALLAS, TEXAS

wise justified, and especially so for this season, in which it will be necessary to have low cost seed if the cotton oil is to have for the entire season a good competing basis with animal fats. There would seem to be no question but that when the speculative fever is over for animal fats, and as likely to be over after October, that the markets for animal fats must be influenced by the large supplies of them, whereby buyers will get the advantage, the more so the farther the season is advanced; therefore that the seed products should settle down in value after awhile for the ordinary competition with the beef fats.

The entire statistical position for fats, present and prospective, is recognized by the cotton oil mills, and it is hardly likely that any of them will be willing to buy the cottonseed except at proper low prices. There have been few sales of the seed as low as \$12 per ton.

We are looking for a somewhat larger cotton crop than that of last year, but are not taking stock in some estimates put out latterly exceeding 12,000,000 bales as a possible outturn.

We think that under the present outlook there is little probability of a cotton crop exceeding 11½ million bales, and that it rather offers a probability of a 11½ million bale crop. We will not have prepared our usual annual estimate of the crop this side of the beginning of October, and which is as early a date as warranted for definite information. The cotton crop, a good portion of it, has yet to pass through weather conditions which may modify present ideas of its extent.

And the extent of the cotton crop may have a good deal to do with some planters' views over the prices of the seed in the early part of the season, however that most of the mills will probably remain uniform in their views that low cost seed should be had.

The beef fat markets are hardening; tallow has gained ½@¼c. in price latterly, with city, hhds., in New York, now practically at 5c., and in tierces at 5½c.; but tallow is still attractive with soapmakers as compared with the prices of cotton oil. Oleostearine is now 7¾c. bid, which is higher. The stocks of oleo oil are being steadily reduced, with prices higher for them; Rotterdam now quoting at 45 florins.

Cottonseed oil in Hull (Eng.) is declining, now quoted at 22s. 10½d.

New York quotes prime yellow at 41c. for September delivery, with sales of 800 barrels at 41c., and for October delivery at 38c. bid and 38½c. asked; it asks 36c. for November, and has 35½c. bid. Sales of 600 barrels good off yellow in lots at 37½@38c., 100 barrels do. October at 35½c. For crude, in tanks, October delivery, at the mills 29@29½c. asked for some lots, and 28½c. bid, in the Southeast for all October and 28c. for November.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

There has hardly been any change in prices during the week. A good advance in Sept. and Oct. lard has stimulated the demand for oil in certain quarters, but on the other hand a decline in cotton has made the mills more disposed to sell oil for future deliveries. At the recently advanced prices for new crop oil Europe is not interested and there has been no demand during the week from that quarter. Some interest is shown in Sept. and Oct. deliveries at about 1c. to 1½c. below actual figures.

As regards old crop oil, it is very scarce, but the demand is slack and there is very little doing. Most of the interest is centered in October oil. The lateness of the crop will make October oil more scarce than it has been in years, and oil for that delivery is held firmly.

There is not much doing in crude oil; the demand for same is not brisk. Most of the mills prefer to hold off.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, Sept., 41c. sales; do., Oct., 38c. asked and 37¾c. bid; do., Nov., 36½c. asked and 35½c. bid; do., Dec., 35½c. asked and 35c. bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 46c.; prime summer white cotton seed oil, 46c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 22s. 6d.; N. Y. market for good off oil, 38c.; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks in the southeast, Sept., 31c.; do., Oct., 29@30c.; do., Nov., 28@29c. Make us firm offers of prime crude oil.

COTTONSEED OIL NOTES.

The F. W. Maury Co., Louisville, Ky., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated to deal in cottonseed oil, to manufacture oil and to do a general brokerage and commission business.

The Blooming Grove Cotton Oil Co., Corsicana, Tex., has filed a deed of trust, naming S. M. Kerr as trustee.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: R. Friedlander, Hamburg; A. Bodenheimer, Berlin; T. D. Lee, C. R. Fraser, Thos. Rice, Liverpool; C. F. Keck, Milwaukee; Frank T. Mayan, A. C. Westervelt, Frederick Pleasant, H. H. Frary, Chicago.

There were sixteen Exchange memberships announced for sale Oct. 21, six of which have since been withdrawn.

THOSE INSURANCE RATES.

The insurance companies claim that the packinghouse loss by fire in the last five years has been \$8,382,000, \$3,000,000 occurring in the last year. Upon this experience they base the rise of an average of 60 per cent. in the insurance rate on such risks.

WANTED

Agency for Germany to sell oil mill products—Cottonseed Oil, Meal, Cake and Cattle Feed Stuffs.

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Refiners of All Grades of

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**Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
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LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

GENERAL LIVESTOCK SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

CATTLE.—The cattle situation is very satisfactory, especially on all grades that are corn-fed and good, prices are the highest of the season, and we continue to believe that good cattle will sell higher. Quite a large percentage of the receipts are unmatured, grassy and undesirable kinds. The western cattle are poor in quality and selling at unsatisfactory prices, choice grades selling at 5.75 to 6.10; very good cattle from 5.00 to 5.50; fair to good 4.25 to 4.75, common 3.50 to 4.25. Butcher stock of all kinds rules very dull and prices are about as low as any time, except on choice dry-fed grades. Do not think it advisable to buy cattle of the common order expecting to sell here at any better prices than at present. Stocker and feeder market ruled especially dull and the demand seems to be very limited, most of the feeders holding off, waiting the result of the corn crop. In our judgment this will be a good year to feed cattle, and we hope our feeders will not be altogether discouraged in their intentions of feeding. The best feeders are selling from 4.00 to 4.25; fair to good 3.50 to 4.00; common to fair 2.75 to 3.50.

HOGS.—The receipts of hogs this week are somewhat lighter than expected and prices have held up to the top notch, especially on the best grades. Prime light hogs selling from 6.10 to 6.20; medium butchers 6.00 to 6.10; prime heavy, 5.65 to 5.85; good mixed packing, 5.60 to 5.75; fair to good heavy packing, 5.25 to 5.55. Pigs 4.50 to 6c. according to weight and quality.

SHEEP.—Sheep and lamb market very heavily supplied, prices holding up well on everything good, common kinds neglected and selling at a low price. The best native lambs bringing around 5.75; ewes, 3.25 to 3.50; wethers, 3.75 to 4.00. Best western lambs around 5.20; yearlings, 3.75 to 3.85; ewes, 3.00 to 3.25. Demand for feeding sheep and lambs extremely good, best feeders selling from 4.50 to 4.60; yearlings, 3.50 to 3.65 and wethers 3.40 to 3.50.

CHICAGO.

The market for the week under review has been steady, with a tendency to improvement and a show of decline on poor grades and notably weak toward the sheep end, due to extraordinarily heavy receipts on Labor Day and the day following.

The best demand comes from stockers and feeder buyers, reinforced by the East, which is a formidable factor to make the situation bullish at this time.

The leading buyers of hogs—Pratt, of Armour; Bixby, of Swifts, and Charles Geoper, who acts for the National Packing Company—believe higher hog values are inevitable.

Prime 280-pound hogs sold as high as \$6.05, the best 220-pound butcher hogs at \$6.10, and the fancy light up to \$6.20. The latest quotations on mixed packing hogs are 10c. to 15c. off, and the average cost of packing droves about 5c. lower.

The pounding of prices which the market received owing to the accumulation of stock over Labor Day, a heavy Monday, was to be anticipated, but packers' requirements will soon clear the situation and bring about a healthier tone.

Choice cattle is scarce, lower grades more plentiful and prices on common and medium a fraction off.

Veal calves scored a decline of from 25c. to 50c. as compared with a week ago. Sales of good to choice veal stock were made within range of \$6.25 and \$6.50, and a few fancy sold as high as \$6.75.

Prices for native lambs took a drop of 25c. A corresponding loss was made on Western range lambs, while coarse brick lambs were selling 40c. lower than last week. Native ewes and breeding ewes were from 25c. to 40c. off.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Receipts of cattle last week were liberal and the proportion of native beesves was moderate and predominated by medium to fairly good grades, with topy kinds missing. The desirable offerings sold at an advance of 10 to 15c., while all kinds held steady. Cow stuff of good quality was of ready sale and prices ruled higher, but common and medium kinds were of slow sale, but not quatably lower. Stockers and feeders were in good quota and the demand for medium to good kinds and weighty offerings head off the supply at an advance of 10 to 15c., but the common grades were of dull sale and values around 10c. lower. Weighty offerings went to the country at 4.65c.

The proportion of range cattle in the native division was fairly liberal. Beef steers were in light quota and the demand good at steady to 10c. higher prices. Cow stuff was in good proportion and the wants of the buyers broad with prices holding fully steady. Stockers and feeders were also in good quota and the medium kinds in big demand at steady to 10c. higher values, but the common offerings were of dull sale at a decline of 10c. Colorados averaging 913 pounds went to the country at 4.30 and weighty Kansas western sold at 4.50.

There was a marked reduction in supplies of hogs last week, which had a salutary effect on the markets, local prices ruling the highest since the first week in July. The trade is of the opinion that there will soon be a reversal of the conditions of the market, in that it is nearing the winter packing season and heavy hogs will be commanding a premium over the light and light medium grades, which should be an extra inducement for the holding back of immatured hogs and making them ripe. The tops to-day were 6.00 with the bulk of sales at 5.50 to 5.90.

Offerings in the sheep department last week were liberal with Idaho, Utah and Wyoming sheep the rule and natives in not enough numbers to cut any figure with the general market. The demand from the killers was vigorous and lambs advanced around 10c., with best natives at 5.40 and Idahos of 68 pounds average at 4.70. Sheep were in heavier majority and prices ruled steady to 10c. lower, with best Utah wethers and yearlings going at 3.60 and ewes at 3.00. There was a big broad demand for feeding sheep and lambs, which cleared the yards on each day, although the proportion of these offerings was liberal.

OMAHA.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE.—There has been some increase in receipts lately as well as some improvement in the quality of the offerings, this being especially true in regard to western range beesves. The proportion of corn-fed cattle continues unusually large for this time of the year but the demand has also been of liberal proportions on account of the comparative scarcity of desirable grass beesves. Dry lot cattle are all of 10@15c. higher than a week ago and there has also been quite a little strength developed in range beesves. Choice fed beesves are selling up to \$5.75 and rangers of the same quality have brought \$4.50. Most of the fed cattle, however, are selling around \$4.75@5.25 with the bulk of the western rangers at \$3.25@4.00. Cows and heifers still constitute a liberal proportion of the offerings and the tone of the trade has been rather weak for several days. The stocker and feeder trade is beginning to assume some im-

portance, although the volume of business is still little over half as large as a year ago. Prices are as high as any time this year and the demand exceeds the supply most of the time. Good to choice feeders are bringing \$3.80@4.25, fair to good grades \$3.50@3.75, and common to fair kinds \$2.75@3.40.

HOGS.—There has been a good advance in hogs this week despite the heavy supplies at all points. Packers evidently are anxious for the stuff and the offerings are well cleaned up as a rule early in the day. The good light weights still have the call with packers and there is usually a fair shipping inquiry for this class of stock so that there is a good premium for hogs weighing around 225 pounds. Rough heavy and packing grades are selling at bottom figures and the range of prices is very wide. To-day the top for light weights was \$5.80, the highest of the year so far, and the bulk of the trading was at \$5.45@5.55 as against \$5.25@5.25 a week ago, an advance of fully a quarter.

SHEEP.—There has been considerable improvement in the demand from both packers and feeder buyers and the general market has ruled active and stronger for decent offerings of all classes.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Cattle receipts this week were sixty-seven thousand, two hundred; last week sixty-one thousand two hundred; same week last year seventy-nine thousand eight hundred. With very small fluctuations prices on every grade of cattle are about the same to-day as last Friday. There was a general decline of ten cents Monday on account of too many cattle in sight at all the markets, but strong prices have ruled each day since and losses have been regained. Top fat steers five fifty. Biggest business of the season was done in stockers and feeders at firm prices, mostly from three twenty-five to four twenty.

Hog receipts this week were twenty-nine thousand eight hundred; last week twenty-five thousand six hundred; same week last year twenty-two thousand four hundred. Phenomenal advance in provisions account partly for gain of thirty-five to fifty cents in hogs. The strong packing demand is bringing the heavier weights rapidly to the front. Such hogs being the big gainers this week. Premium on light weights has almost disappeared and bulk of all sales is much nearer top sales than recently. Top to-day six fifteen, bulk of all sales five ninety to six ten. Market strong to-day.

Sheep receipts this week were twenty-four thousand six hundred; last week thirty-nine thousand nine hundred; same week last year thirty-six thousand eight hundred. Reduced supply Kansas City accounts for firm market here in spite of heavy runs and bearish tendency at other points. Fat sheep and feeding stock have been equally in brisk demand. Quality of western lambs not nearly so good as formerly and top lambs brought only four sixty-five. Feeding lambs three eighty, fat wethers three forty-five, feeders three thirty-five, ewes three dollars, black-faced native breeding ewes three thirty.

Hides, steady; green salted seven and one-half; side brands over forty pounds seven; under forty pounds five and one-half; bulls seven; uncured one cent less.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	8,920	7,581	2,317
Fowler	1,356	4,198	487
Schwarzschild	4,124	4,472	3,581
Swift	6,366	6,193	6,059
Cudahy	3,424	4,584	2,641
Ruddy	706	151	390

"ANY OLD THING"

will do in some plants but progressive people want
"EUREKA" PACKING. One half in price, double
service, better results. There are imitations. We
make INDICATORS, SEPARATORS, Etc.

JAMES L. ROBERTSON & SONS, New York



CHICAGO SECTION



Robert Aitchison, of perforated metal fame, was out of town for several days, but is back again at work.

The Kankakee Packing Company contemplates building several additions in the very near future. This is a growing and enterprising concern.

All the Rochester agents of Chicago packers have been instructed to adopt the "open door" policy and not to discriminate in the sale of the product.

Charles Dummert regrets the fact that Schultz & Co., of Zanesville, O., have sold out to Proctor & Gamble. To quote his own language, "There's one customer less for Charley."

"Charley" Sterne predicts increased production of oleo oil and a corresponding deterioration in tallow sold as No. 1 packers. For a long period this grade is said to have been running as well as prime.

Michael Cudahy indignantly resents any aspersion on the quality or coloring of the Cudahy butterine. He says that his firm is not in trouble with the Government, and does not purpose having any trouble.

F. M. Lowery, of Brown & Fisk, seems to think that butterine enjoys excellent prospects and that the present doldrums will soon be followed by healthy and favorable trade winds. Mr. Jelke, the manager of B. & F., has returned to the city greatly invigorated.

A representative number of employees of the G. H. Hammond Co.'s livestock buying department presented their former chief, W. H. Thompson, Jr., with an elegantly illuminated bound testimonial, which was accepted by him in the kindest measure.

The latest rift in the clouds comes from Waterloo, Ia., where the local butchers have buried their axes and are going to operate an abattoir on the "community of interest" plan. The experiment will be watched with interest.

As a preliminary test of the good faith of the representatives of packinghouse labor, the employers demand a bond or an acceptable guarantee that in future no more trade disturbances occur due to any unreasonable action. If the unions will comply with this condition, negotiations will be resumed with a view of improving and bettering the wage of the packinghouse employee.

That Chicago's vast importance as a trade centre has at last pierced the armor of Eastern conservatism is borne out by the innovation of R. G. Dun & Co. to devote a special weekly review to trade conditions obtaining in Chicago. There is significance to this step, the first of its kind taken by a house with a record and reputation for leadership in matters of commercial statistics.

"Referring to the big Swift deal in lard," said a prominent Board of Trade man, "it does seem as if the bull side were strong enough to keep the bears from making even a touchdown. With Armour on the side line, acting as coach, and Chicago the vantage ground, it is a hard team to beat. The decision of the exchange that every warehouseman must accept lard in storage when tendered to him removes what appeared for a time as a menace to the situation."

Owing to large purchases of sheep and lambs for feeding and stocking, the dipping plant of the Stock Yards Company is working overtime. A system of electric illumination has been installed, which makes it possible for a continuous performance—the night shift relieving the day shift at 5 p. m. and working until 4 a. m. The run or swim must be greatly expedited these days, for if 14,000 animals each are to spend the allotted two minutes in the nicotine-sulphur bath, there is little time left for intermission.

From R. G. Dun & Co.: "Hides appear better in quality. The supply, however, is easier, and as tanners buy lightly, values show no recovery from recent decline. Livestock receipts, 297,502 head, are 16 per cent. over a year ago. Receipts of produce increased as follows: Lard, 9 per cent.; hogs, 11 per cent.; flour, 16 per cent.; hides, 17 per cent.; sheep, 19 per cent.; cattle and butter, 20 per cent.; seeds, 32 per cent.; barley, 38 per cent.; wool, 45 per cent.; corn, 315 per cent. Decreases are: Dressed beef, 16 per cent.; broomcorn, 25 per cent.; cheese, 40 per cent.; wheat, 45 per cent.; oats, 50 per cent.; rye, 75 per cent.

CHICAGO'S MIGHTY WEST SIDE.

"I predict the transfer of South Water street to the West Side of Chicago at no very distant date," said John Scully, vice-president and treasurer of the Scully Steel & Iron Company. People living in Chicago and not visiting the West Side do not know how fast the West Side is growing. This company recently put up a new warehouse, and now we would like to build again.

"There are scores of other additions to

factories and warehouses now in prospect. Fulton street's expansion demands a greater pre-emption of territory. The old Haymarket is spreading west, and is fast encroaching upon the residential portion of the city.

"We will not long be at a loss to get the ground and obtain better railroad facilities once the public understands the importance of this section as an industrial feeder to the Western metropolis."

NELSON MORRIS INTERVIEWED.

Before he left for Europe on a vacation trip on Tuesday of last week the Chicago "Daily Drivers' Journal" had the following interview with Nelson Morris, head of the big packing concern of Nelson Morris & Co.:

"Want to Know, Myself."

"Tell us something about this new independent packing company that is blossoming in the West, before you go, Mr. Morris, requested a representative of the "Drovers' Journal."

At this question the cheerful face of the distinguished packer was transformed into a happy smile, his keen eyes flashing with the light of humor well known to his friends.

"I have been trying hard to get some one to tell me just that thing," said Mr. Morris. "You ought to be able to tell me something about it. You newspaper boys know everything. You find out a man's business sometimes even before he does himself."

"Yes, I have been in the packing business a long time, and I know that competition for business was never keener than it is right now. It takes more expert management to handle the business successfully with the present complex and particular demands from all classes of dealers for the numerous products of the business than ever before. Demands of labor, too, have required careful handling. The packing business has developed from the mere slaughtering of animals as food of a quarter of a century ago to a great manufacturing business, with more varied products turned out than almost any other."

"Time was when there were good profits in the mere slaughtering of cattle separately for beef, or in packing hogs for pork, but at the present time the business is of a complex nature, the demands of the trade calling for the production of the various special classes of meats prepared and put on the market in attractive form and the utilization of all portions of the animal that long ago were thrown away as absolutely useless. This has made the farmer's cattle bring more returns to him than in the old wasteful days. It is certain that the slaughtering of cattle alone without the developed trade in other lines and the outlet for various products like the business of a quarter of a century ago would be a losing undertaking at this time."

TALLOW.—London cables report 1,250 casks offered, 275 sold at 6d. advance. The market here is a shade higher. Edible, sales at 5%e.; prime packers, 5%@5%e.; No. 1 packers, 4%e. bid, 4%e. asked; No. 2 packers, 3%@4%e.; fancy renderers, 5%@5%e.; No. 1 renderers, 4%@5e.; prime country, 4%@4%e.; No. 1 country, 4%@4%e.; B country, 4%@4%e.; No. 2 country, 3%e.

GREASES.—Offerings are pretty closely cleaned up; prices are about unchanged. A white, 4%@5%e.; "B," 4%@4%e.; house, 3%e.; yellow, 3%@3%e.; brown, 3%@3%e.; glue stock, 3%@4e.; neatfoot stock, 3%@3%e.; bone, 4@4%e.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Bleached prime summer yellow, 39@39%e., immediate shipment, c. a. f. Chicago. New bleaching, p. s. y., nothing offered for September, but the first half of October is offered at 33%e. Off summer yellow soap grade; a small lot is offered at 32c., with very little demand. It is impossible to get any large quantity of crude offered from Texas for September; one tank was offered yesterday for which sellers wanted 33c. loose, f. o. b. Texas point.

COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK.—Concentrated, on a basis of 63 to 65 per cent. F. A., 2@2%e.; regular stock, on a basis of 50 per cent. F. A., 1c.

PROVISIONER LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Sept. 9.

We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 10%; 12@12 ave., nominally 9%e.; 14@16 ave., nominally 9%@9%e.; 18@20 ave., nominally 9%e.; green picnics, 5@6 ave., nominally 6; 6@8 ave., nominally 5%; 8@10 ave., nominally 5%e.; green New York shoulders, 10@12, nominally 6%; 12@14 ave., nominally 6%; green skinned hams, 18@20, nominally 10; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., nominally 13; 10@12 ave., nominally 11%e.

LIVESTOCK IN CHILE.

Chile has 2,681,300 head of livestock. Of these there are 829,035 cattle, 1,470,793 sheep and 165,280 hogs.

KINGAN'S MARGARINE COLORED.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has assessed Kingan & Co.'s yellow oleomargarine on the 10 cents per pound tax basis. This means that the Government construes this product of the Indianapolis concern as being artificially colored. Hitherto it has been thought to be of natural color.

SEPARATION OF BUTTER FROM MARGARINE.

Milk being an emulsion of butter fat with skim milk, it is easy, therefore, to assume that one would be able to unite into an emulsion butter and skim milk, and experience has shown that this can be readily accomplished at a temperature of 37.5 degrees C., but not so when margarine or any other fat is used. The reasons are of a chemical and physical nature. This fact, however, can be utilized in the detection of margarine in butter or of any other fat as well by shaking the fat in skim milk in a cylindrical vessel provided with a fine sieve in the middle. The skim milk is poured into the vessel and the butter placed on the sieve. The whole is heated on the water bath until the temperature of 37.5 degrees C. is reached, when it is thoroughly shaken for a few minutes. The

THE ORIGINAL — THE BEST KNOWN — THE BEST MADE

WING'S DISC FANS

FOR COOLING, VENTILATING, DRYING,
ETC.

Move MORE AIR at LESS COST than any other apparatus in existence!

A bold claim, but one we can PROVE—and have proved in numerous competitive tests, both public and private.

If you want to know more about the subject, and learn how to effect STILL GREATER ECONOMIES IN YOUR BUSINESS, let us hear from you.

L. J. WING MANUFACTURING CO.
248-250 West Broadway
New York

fat floating on top of the milk is of foreign origin and can be approximately determined.

ARSENIC IN ANIMALS.

A large variety of experiments have just been brought to a successful finish by the Prince of Monaco on his yacht, "Princess Alice," on the Atlantic ocean. The object was the determination of the presence of arsenic in birds, fishes, sea animals, sponges, etc., under conditions where no possible contamination from the outside could interfere. All animals were found to contain arsenic in varying quantities of 0.001 to 0.005 mg. per 12 to 50 g. of the dry substance. It will be necessary hereafter in poisoning cases to have an accurate quantitative analysis made instead of a mere qualitative test.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET. RANGE OF PRICES.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.	8.80	8.95	8.80	8.95
Oct.	7.82	7.95	7.82	7.95
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept.	8.22	8.30	8.22	8.30
Oct.	8.17	8.50	8.15	8.40
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Sept.	12.65	12.70	12.65	12.70
Oct.	12.85	12.87	12.77	12.87

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.	9.07	9.20	9.02	9.15
Oct.	8.00	8.30	8.00	8.30
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept.	8.40	8.52	8.40	8.52
Oct.	8.50	8.75	8.50	8.70
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Sept.	13.10	13.50	13.10	13.40
Oct.	12.97	13.80	12.97	13.00

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct.	8.37	8.50	8.37	8.47
Jan.	7.32	7.40	7.27	7.37
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Oct.	8.77	8.85	8.75	8.80
Jan.	6.90	6.95	6.82	6.95
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Oct.	13.80	13.85	13.67	13.80
May	13.50	13.50	13.42	13.47

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct.	8.42	8.45	8.27 1/2	8.35
Jan.	7.40	7.40	7.35	7.35
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Oct.	8.55	8.72	8.50	8.70
Jan.	6.95	6.95	6.90	6.90
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Oct.	13.70	13.72	13.62	13.62
May	13.45	13.50	13.40	13.40

THE CARRIERS' OUTING.

The annual picnic of the Carriers' Local Union, American Meat Cutters, will be held at Zeltner's Park, 170th street and Third avenue, on Saturday, September 5. The boys are hustling to have this made one of the finest outings they ever pulled off. The officers and committees have turned every stone in sight to get the event in shape and to give it that enthusiasm which the carriers push into affairs.



LUNKENHEIMER REGRINDING VALVES

Made of
Gun Metal, are
unsurpassed where thorough,
reliable service is the first require-
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200 and 350 lbs. working pressure, $\frac{1}{2}$
inch up. A trial order demonstrates
their peculiar fitness and invariably re-
sults in their adoption. These valves are
extensively used and in continuous ser-
vice in the United States Navy, locomo-
tives, lake and river boats, high-pressure
power plants, etc. Specify Lunkenheimer Make

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MARKET PRICES.

CHICAGO.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.	8.45
Hoof meal, per unit.	8.35
Concent. tank, 15 to 100 per unit.	8.15
Ground tank, 10 to 115 per unit.	8.20 & 10c.
Unground tank, 10 to 115 per unit.	8.30 & 10c.
Underground tank, 5 and 20, ton.	21.00
Underground tank, 5 and 40, ton.	16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.	27.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.	18.00

HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lb., avg. ton.	\$275.00
Hoof, black, per ton.	25.00
Hoof, striped, per ton.	28.00
Hoof, white, per ton.	45.00
Round shin bones, 30 to 40 lb., avg. ton.	45.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 60 lb., avg. ton.	40.00
Long Thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lb., avg. ton.	35.00

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.	8.35
Prime steam.	8.35
Neutral.	8.40
Compound.	8.7

STEARINES.

Oleo.	7.5 @ 7.5
Lard.	9.4 @ 9.4
Grease, W.	8.4 @ 8.5
Grease, B.	8.4 @ 8.5
Grease, Y.	8.4 @ 8.5

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained.	8.65
Lard Oil, extra No. 1.	40
Lard Oil, No. 1.	38
Lard Oil, No. 2.	30
Oleo Oil, extra.	8.74
Oleo Oil, No. 2.	8.45 @ 8.45
Neatfoot Oil, pure.	8.65
Neatfoot Oil, No. 1.	8.65

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.	5 @ 5.5
No. 2.	5 @ 4.5
Edible.	5.5 @ 5.5
City renderers.	4.5 @ 4.5

GREASE.

Brown.	8.24
Yellow.	8.24
White.	8.3
Bone.	8.45

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.	4.5 @ 5.5
Borax acid, crystal to powdered.	10.5 @ 11.5
Borax.	7.5 @ 8
Sugar—	
Pure, open kettle.	3.4
White, clarified.	4.5
Plantation, granulated.	5
Yellow, clarified.	4.5
Salt—	
Ashion in bags, 22 lb.	12.40
Ashion, packing, in bags 22 lb.	1.50
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.	3.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.	2.65
Canning salt, bbls., 250 lb., 2X and 3X.	1.25

COOPERAGE.

Tierces.	\$1.375 @ 1.40
Barrels.	1.075 @ 1.10

BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case.	31.25
2 lb. 1 or 2 doz. to case.	2.30
4 lb. 1 doz. to case.	5.00
6 lb. 1 doz. to case.	8.00
14 lb. ½ doz. to case.	18.00

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.	8.50
2 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.	8.55
4 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.	8.50
8 oz. jars ½ dozen in box.	11.00
6 oz. jars ½ dozen in box.	22.00
7, 8 and 10 lb. tins.	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra plate beef.	30.50
Plate beef.	9.00
Extra mew beef.	9.50
Prime mew beef.	10.00
Beef ham.	Not Quoted.
Hump butts.	9.00
Meat pork, repacked.	18.00
Extra clear pork.	16.75

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.	12.24
Insides.	14
Outsides.	12
Knuckles.	12.24
Reg. clouds.	10.24

SMOKED MEATS PACKED.

A. C. Hams.	13.24
Skinned Hams.	13.24
Shoulders.	7.50
Picnics.	7.50
Breakfast Bacon.	18

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb. tcs.	9.50
Lard substitute, tcs.	7.50
Lard compound.	7.50
Barrels.	16c. over tcs.
Tubs, from 10 to 40 lb.	16c. to 1c. over tcs.

BUTTERINE.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color.	8.10
No. 2, natural color.	8.15
No. 3, natural color.	8.14
No. 4, natural color.	8.15

F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.

No. 1, natural color.	11 @ 12
No. 2, natural color.	14 @ 15
No. 3, natural color.	14 @ 16
No. 4, natural color.	14 @ 17

BOILED MEATS.

Hams, boneless.	18.24
California, boneless.	12.24
Rolled shoulders.	12.24

DRY SALT MEATS.

Rib bellies.	\$8.60
Short clears.	7.35
Plates, regular.	7.35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef round, set of 103 ft.	12
Beef middies, set of 57 ft.	35
Beef bungs, each.	7
Hog casings, per lb. free of salt.	45
Hog bungs exports.	10
" medium, each.	5
" small, each.	2
Sheep casings, per bundle.	65

SAUSAGES.

Summer, H. C.	15
German S. Salami.	15
Holsteiner.	12
D'Arlos H. C.	19
Italian Salami.	19
Cervelat.	13
Boudins.	5.54
Frankfurts.	7.24
Blood, Liver and Head Cheese.	6
Tongue.	8.50
Special Compressed Ham.	8
Berliner Ham.	8
Polish.	7.24
Veal Ham.	7.24
Pork Sausage.	7

VINEGAR PICKLE—COOKED MEATS.

Pig's Feet, 16 bbl. 80 lb.	\$3.10
Sausage, 16 bbl. 80 lb.	2.30
Ox Hearts, 16 bbl. 80 lb.	5.30
Plain Tripe, 16 bbl. 80 lb.	2.40
H. C. Tripe, 16 bbl. 80 lb.	4.60

DRESSED BEEF.

Carcass.	6.24
Fores.	5
Hinds.	7.14
Native Heifers.	7.14
Texas Steers.	7.14
Western Steers.	7.14
Native Steers.	7.14

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1.	15 @ 16
Short Loins.	20
Ribs.	14
Tenderloins.	15
Chucks.	6
Plates.	4.50
Rounds.	7
Rolls, tongueless.	9 @ 10
Shoulder Toids, tongueless.	6.24
Rump Butts, boneless.	6.24
Chuck bones.	4.50
Strip Loins.	6.24
Beef Ham Sets.	8

BEEF SUNDRIES.

Cheek meat.	4
Hanging Tenders.	4
Flank Steak.	7 @ 8
Trimming.	4
Shanks.	5
Flanks (rough).	4
Brains.	4
Kidneys.	4
Beef Suet.	5
Sweetbreads.	5
Oxtails.	3.50
Livers.	4
Hearts.	3
Tongues.	11.14
Clean Tripe (reg.).	2.50
Clean Tripe (H. C.).	4

CALVES.

Carcass.	7 @ 11

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE MARKET.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPT. 7.

	Beefs.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	1,846	...	1,004	25,632	10,238
Sixtieth St.	1,948	75	4,517	6,130	89
Fortieth St.	...	...	...	...	14,675
West Sh. R. R.	233	62	...	362	...
Lehigh Valley	5,310	...	...	...	3,162
Weehawken	1,320	...	...	1,065	...
B. & O.	...	...	...	512	...
Scattering	...	78	40	...	...
Totals	10,677	137	5,599	33,750	28,184
Totals last week	10,462	137	7,298	46,404	25,454

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO SEPT. 7.

	Live	Live	Qrs. of	
	cattle.	sheep.	beef.	
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	...	...	1,050	
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Cevic	216	...	...
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cevic	144	...	2,100	
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Tentonic	...	...	1,150	
J. Shamb'reg & Son, Ss. Cevic	300	1,065	...	
J. Shamb'reg & Son, Ss. Minnehaha	400	...	...
J. Shamb'reg & Son, Ss. Toronto	240	...	...
J. Shamb'reg & Son, Ss. St. Leonardo	300	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulz, Ss. Cevic	300	...	...
Schwarz'sd & Sulz, Ss. Minnehaha	400	...	1,800	
Schwarz'sd & Sulz, Ss. Philadelphia	300	...	900	
Armour & Co., Ss. Philadelphia	...	...	2,350	
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Cevic	...	...	1,800	
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Lucania	...	...	1,800	
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Carpatica	...	...	1,300	

Total exports	2,870	1,065	14,750	
Total exports last week	3,485	1,930	15,477	
Boston exports this week	384	...	19,116	
Baltimore exports this week	990	1,115	...	
Philadelphia exports this week	1,011	...	1,470	
Newport News exports this week	715	...	...
Montreal exports this week	2,249	235	...	
Quebec exports this week	513	...	...
To London	2,362	...	12,242	
To Liverpool	3,656	2,415	10,944	
To Glasgow	832	...	...
To Manchester	738	...	...
To Antwerp	744	...	...
To Hull	150	...	...
To Avonmouth	250	...	...
To Southampton	...	3,150	...	

Totals to all ports 8,732 2,415 35,336

Totals to all ports last week 12,328 4,400 20,508

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.	
Good to choice native steers	\$5.25@\$5.70
Medium to fair native steers	4.65@ 5.15
Poor to ordinary native steers	3.75@ 4.55
Oxen and stags	2.25@ 4.50
Bulls and dry cows	2.50@ 4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago	6.15@ 6.80

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected 100 lb 8% @ 8%

Live veal calves, good to prime 160 lb 8% @ 8%

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	6.20 @ 6.30
Hogs, medium	6.30 @ 6.35
Hogs, light to medium	6.40 @ 6.40
Pigs	6.60 @ 6.75
Roughs	5.90 @ 5.90

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, selected	per lb. 62
Spring lambs, good to choice	per lb. 61
Spring lambs, culs	6
Sheep, selected	per 100 lb. 4
Sheep, medium to good	per 100 lb. 3
Sheep, culs	per 100 lb. 2

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy	9 @ 9%
Choice native, light	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2%
Common to fair, native	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2%

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2%
Choice native, light	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2%
Native, com. to fair	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2%
Choice Western, heavy	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2%
Choice Western, light	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2%
Common to fair, Texas	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2%

Good to choice heifers	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2%
Common to fair heifers	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2%
Choice cows	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2%
Common to fair cows	5 @ 5 1/2%
Good to choice oxen and stags	7 @ 7 1/2%
Common to fair oxen and stags	6 @ 6 1/2%
Frisby Bohemia bulls	5 @ 5 1/2%
Fresh pork loins, Western	18 @ 14

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	12 1/2@13 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	12 @ 13
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.	9 1/2@10
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	7 1/2@8
Calves, country dressed, common	5 @ 6

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs	6 1/2@7 1/2
Hogs, heavy	6 1/2@7 1/2
Hogs, 180 lb.	6 1/2@7 1/2
Hogs, 160 lb.	6 1/2@7 1/2
Hogs, 140 lb.	6 1/2@7 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring Lambs, choice	per lb. 11
Spring Lambs, good	10 1/2@11
Spring Lambs, culs	9 1/2@10
Sheep, choice	7@8
Sheep, medium to good	5@6
Sheep, culs	5@6

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens nearby per lb.	12@13
Spring chickens Western per lb.	12@13
Spring chickens Southern per lb.	12@13
Pullets per lb.	12@13
Roosters per lb.	12@13
Turkeys per lb.	11@12
Ducks average Western per pair	75@90
Ducks Southern and Southwestern per pair	60@70
Geese Western per pair	12@12.5
Geese Southern and Southwestern per pair	9@10
Live pigeons old per pair	30@35
Live pigeons young per pair	25@30

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lb average	14
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb average	14
Smoked hams, Heavy	13 1/2@14
California hams, smoked, light	10@12
California hams, smoked, heavy	10@12
Smoked bacon, boneless	14@15
Dried beef sets	13@14
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	15@16
Smoked shoulders	15@16
Pickled bellies, heavy	8@9

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	60c to 75c a piece
Fresh Cow Tongues	45c to 50c a piece
Calves' head, scalded	50c to 60c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	2 1/2c to 3 1/2c a pair
Sweet breads, beef	16c to 18c a lb
Calf's liver	20c to 40c a piece
Beef kidneys	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys	1 1/2c to 2 1/2c a piece
Liver, beef	4c to 6c a lb
Oxtails	5c to 7c a piece
Hearts, beef	10c to 15c a piece
Bella, beef	10c to 12c a lb
Tenderloin beef, Western	15c to 25c a lb
Lamb's tripe	6c to 8c a pair
Fresh pork loins, city	14 @ 14
Fresh pork loins, Western	13 @ 14

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	25c
Suet, fresh and heavy	4c
Shop bones, per cwt.	25c

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen	\$5.75
XX sheep, per dozen	4.75
X sheep, per dozen	3.75
Bella Rilly sheep	3.75
Sheep, ribby sheep	3.75
Sheep, ribby	3.75
XX lambs, per dozen	4.75
X lambs, per dozen	3.75
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	3.00
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	2.00
Culls, lambs	75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per kg, 50 bundles	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	12
Hog, American, in ton or lbs., per lb., F.O.B.	42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., F.O.B.	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	12
Beef, rounds, per lb., f. o. b. N. Y.	12
Beef, rounds, per lb.	2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	5
Beef, bungs, per lb.	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	37
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	37
Beef, middles, per lb.	6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 3's	3

SPICES.

Whole.</

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.		
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.	\$22.00	Q23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.	24.00	Q24.50
Nitrate of soda—future.	2.00	Q 2.02 1/4
Nitrate of Soda—spot.	2.15	Q 2.20
Bone black, spot, per ton.	13.50	Q13.70
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonium	2.50	Q 2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, lbs. ground, c. f. N. Y.	2.65	Q 2.70
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	21.00	Q22.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	18.00	Q19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	15.00	Q16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	14.00	Q15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	8.00	Q 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonium and 18 p. c. bone phosphate	38.00	Q39.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonium, per ton	14.00	Q15.00
Anotine, per unit, del. New York	2.00	Q 2.05
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	3.07 1/2	Q 3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot	3.15	Q 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	3.00	Q 3.05
No. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50	Q 7.75
No. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.50	Q 3.75
The same, dried	3.75	Q 4.00
POTASH, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.		
Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.	88.00	Q 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.00	Q10.65
Kieserit, future shipment	7.00	Q 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store	1.85	Q 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment	1.80	Q 1.90
Double manure salt (40@49 p. c., less than 2% p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.)	1.00	Q 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.)	2.05	Q 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 38 p. c., per unit, S. P.	.30	Q .40

OCEAN FREIGHT.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg
Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100
Canned meats	10/	15/	16c
Oil cake	7/6	8/	12c
Bacon	10/	15/	16c
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	16c
Cheese	20/	35/	2 1/2
Butter	30/	30/	2 1/2
Tallow	10/	15/	16c
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/	16c
Pork, per bbl.	1/6	2/3	16c

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended Sept. 5, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Week Sept. 5,	Week Sept. 6,	1902, to Sept. 5,
United Kingdom...	644	927	28,500
Continent	246	367	18,539
So. and Cen. Am...	363	108	16,723
West Indies...	954	1,330	53,219
Br. No. Am. Col...	218	150	6,069
Other countries...	18	36	1,125
Totals	2,443	2,918	127,885

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

	United Kingdom...	Continent	So. and Cen. Am...	West Indies...	Br. No. Am. Col...	Other countries...
	11,860,523	9,477,187	446,582,505			
	213,900	1,062,350	47,529,109			
	31,500	148,425	5,316,100			
	263,900	297,500	10,213,471			
	6,919	1,000	94,719			
	87,755	13,925	5,564,425			
Totals	13,473,492	11,000,987	513,303,320			

LARD, LBS.

	United Kingdom...	Continent	So. and Cen. Am...	West Indies...	Br. No. Am. Col...	Other countries...
	3,457,413	2,573,716	223,051,491			
	2,144,300	2,557,698	294,738,138			
	178,880	156,900	14,217,396			
	505,506	524,960	30,408,046			
	24,560	10,000	826,576			
	39,820	6,720	2,400,900			
Totals	6,440,508	5,838,994	475,152,447			

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1902.	Nov. 1, 1901.	to	to
Sept. 5, 1903.	Sept. 6, 1903.	Decrease.		
Pork, pounds...	25,577,000	26,837,600	1,260,600	
Bacon & hams, lbs.	513,303,320	578,811,983	65,508,654	
Lard, pounds...	475,152,447	454,591,100		

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Bacon and Pork, bbls.	Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,890	7,168,050	3,905,310
Boston.....	223	2,591,519	888,850
Portland, Me.....	300	1,193,250	143,500
Philadelphia.....	19	.....	655,900
Baltimore.....	11	156,075	356,375
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	63,583
Newport News.....	.....	.....	74,900
Montreal.....	2,278,998	.....	.....
Mobile.....	85,600	.....	262,000
Totals	2,443	13,473,492	6,440,508

GENERAL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.—Beef—Extra mess, 61s. 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 75s. Hams—Short cut, 56s. 6d. Bacon—Cumberland light, 54s.; short ribs, 52s.; long clear middles, light 51s.; long middles, heavy, 50s.; short clear, 45s. 6d.; clear bellies, 53s.; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 33s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 43s.; American refined in pails, 43s. 9d. Cheese—American finest colored, 51s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 23s. 9d. Turpentine spirits, 44s. 3d. Rosin common, 5s. 4 1/2d. Cottonseed oil (Hull), 22s. 4 1/2d. Petroleum refined (London), 5s. 11-16d. Linseed oil (London), 19s. 6d.

HOG MARKETS SEPT. 12.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 12,000; strong early, now weak; 5.40@6.30.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 6,000; opened weak; 5.70@6.02.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 4,000; about steady; 5.50@5.90.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 5,000; strong; 6.10@6.30.

ST. LOUIS.—Steady; 5.60@6.25.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 35 cars; active; 6.35@6.45.

EAST BUFFALO.—Fairly active; 6.25@6.50.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner from T. H. White & Co.)

The market for ammonias the past week is quiet, no sales of any consequence are reported. For prompt shipment prices are a little easier, but on futures sellers' quotations are strong. We quote: Ground tankage, 10@15, \$2.15@10 and \$2.20@10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; do., 6@25, \$15 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.25 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.30 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9@20, \$2.55@10 and \$2.57 1/2@10 c. a. f. Baltimore.

Sulphate of ammonia—September, \$3.06 1/2; October and December, inclusive, \$3.04, c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

Nitrate of soda—Spot, \$2.12 1/2; October, \$2.10; November and December, \$2.07 1/2; January and June, \$2.05, with the tone of the market quite strong.

BALTIMORE SPICE LETTER.

(Special to The National Provisioner from McCormick & Co.)

PEPPER.—Little change in spot quotations, but import price is exceedingly firm. Cables quote Singapore 13 1/2c., November shipment.

WHITE PEPPER.—No change.

CAYENNE PEPPER.—Little change, except in Zanzibars, which show an advance of at least 3c. in the past three months.

PIMENTO.—Future still uncertain. Price in quantities, 7c.; prime quality not less than 7 1/2c. An 8@10c. market is freely predicted.

CLOVES.—Tending upward. Would cost 8 1/4c. to bring in to-day.

NUTMEGS and MACE.—American and European stocks are small and prices firm, both spot and to arrive. Sharp advances probable.

CASSIAS.—Spot stocks small. Much higher prices predicted. Mail from Hong Kong this week gives no reason for the present situation.

GINGER.—All grades firm.

CARAWAY SEED.—Crop reported short and quality poor. No immediate change in prices.

POPPY SEED.—Stationary.

CELERY SEED.—Tending to lower prices.

GRAPHITE ELASTIC PAINT

REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE, JULY 1ST 1901.

FOR METAL ROOFS, TANKS, FENCES, ETC.

STOPS LEAKS AND PREVENTS RUST.



LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9, nominal; city steam, \$8.25@8.50; refined, continent, tcs., \$0.25; do., South America, tcs., \$0.75; do., do., kegs, \$10.75; compound, \$7@7.12 1/2.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market is strong, but business this week extremely quiet. All packers now make oleo oil and the stocks are not as heavy as they used to be.

Neutral lard business is out of question, since steam lard is worth more money than neutral lard would bring in Europe.

Business in new crop cotton oil is limited, as Europe will not pay our prices.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES.

SEPTEMBER 5.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	8,000	1,500
Kansas City	200	2,000	...
Omaha	1,000	3,000	...
St. Louis	1,500	2,500	1,500

SEPTEMBER 7.

	Chicago	Kansas City	Omaha
	31,000	31,000	30,000
	20,000	3,000	10,000
	4,500	4,500	8,500
	7,000	3,500	3,000

SEPTEMBER 8.

	Chicago	Kansas City	Omaha
	5,000	15,000	25,000
	16,000	6,000	4,000
	5,500	5,000	11,000

SEPTEMBER 9.

	Chicago	Kansas City	Omaha
	18,000	21,000	25,000
	11,000	8,000	4,000
	5,500	5,000	10,000

SEPTEMBER 10.

	Chicago	Kansas City	Omaha
	8,000	16,000	24,000
	7,000	6,000	4,000
	3,000	4,	

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

THE CARE OF SMOKED MEATS.

There are very few grocery stores in the country that do not handle smoked meats, and though the handling of meats in cities has been largely taken over by the specialty meat stores, there are a great many city grocers handling ham, bacon and other cured meats. Every merchant handling this class of goods has had more or less trouble at times, particularly during the warm weather, with his meats, and complaints to the packers and wholesalers are frequently made. These complaints often could be avoided if a few simple rules regarding the care of meats were followed. As the consumption during the summer months is very great, it may not be out of place to give a few hints as to the care of smoked meats. A complaint that is made as to canvassed hams and bacon is that it turns mouldy, and often the appearance of mould is judged to be a sign of poor quality or deterioration, and the goods so reported to the jobber and returned to him as unfit for use. The presence of mould is a sure indication of the sugar curing process having been followed in preparing the goods for the market, and does not brand the goods as unfit for consumption. On receipt of the canvassed hams or bacon the canvas should be immediately removed, and if any mould appears on the meat, it is easily removed by rubbing with a damp cloth. A slight application of sweet oil or lard rubbed on the surface of the skin will give the meats a fresh appearance and prevent the formation of mould. When the meats are received they should be hung in a cool, dry place. A little care will amply repay the dealer and save making complaints to jobbers, many of whom have found it necessary to refuse entertaining claims from merchants who have not taken ordinary care in handling this class of goods.—Canadian Grocer.

FRENCH BACON TYPE OF PIGS.

The pig market at Coretans, France, is most curious of all, says a writer in the "Breeders' Gazette." One sees the great lean, long, tall swine, immense of frame, looking ideal grassers, feeding in truth on clover and greens of all sorts. The swine are strangely docile, and are led about by grass ropes around their necks. A man will hold half a dozen big shotes; it is like dancing the Maypole dance the way they twine about a pig's legs when stirred up, but such a slow, quiet, gentlemanly lot of swine I never saw before. At this market nearly all the hogs are sows. They are mostly to go back to farms again. There is but one breed, the Normandie, I think, they are called. I think they would be an improvement in bacon type on some that we have in America; they are taller, thinner, longer and more ungainly looking.

PUSHING FISH PEDDLERS.

The N. Y. "Tribune" of Sept. 1 says: "Wm. C. Wellman, representative of the Retail Sea Food Dealers' Protective Association, said yesterday that there were about fifteen cases awaiting trial in the Special Sessions for violation of Section 45 of the Sanitary Code. That section provides that the body of any animal which is to be used for human food shall not be carted or carried through the streets unless covered, and that no meat, poultry, game or fish shall be exposed for sale outside of any shop or store. The association, since its formation, fourteen weeks ago, has caused the arrest of fifty persons."

"George Eyles, a fish peddler, pleaded guilty yesterday morning in the Special Sessions to exposing and selling fish in Sixty-second street, between Amsterdam and Eleventh avenues. In the afternoon, however, on the advice of a lawyer, it is said, he changed his plea to not guilty. Emil Haas, of No. 808

Columbus avenue, was arrested on Friday on a charge of exposing and selling fish in front of his store. He pleaded not guilty yesterday and will be tried on September 14. William Morrison, a journeyman, who was arrested at the same time, pleaded guilty before Magistrate Barlow.

"Mr. Wellman said yesterday that the association was not only after the Greek peddlers who go from house to house, and the wagon peddlers, who expose fish, but also the butchers who hang meat and poultry outside the doors of their shops."

TAKING OUT THE UNION CARDS.

The Rochester, N. Y., Retail Butchers' Association has resolved to take down the union cards in all of the markets of the members of the organization. The resolution was carried into effect some days ago. This action was taken after consultation with the higher officers of the association.

HOW HARD BACON IS MADE.

Butchers often wonder why some bacon is flabby and other bacon is so firm. It is all in the "know how." The knack of producing firm bacon is thus described by Prof. J. H. Grisdale:

"The feeding of pigs for the production of first-class bacon is an art which it is hopeless to attempt to discuss profitably in ten minutes. There are, however, certain feeds, certain requirements and certain conditions which influence more or less strongly the quality of the product, so far as firmness is concerned, and to these I would direct your attention.

"To begin, let me urge that those who confound 'soft pork' with 'fat pork' disabuse their minds of this mistake, and remember always that the 'fat hog' is the 'firm hog' quite as frequently as is the hog that bears a thinner layer of fatty tissue. Yet, again, do not infer that certain breeds always produce 'soft pork.' So far as breed influence on firmness is concerned, I think I am right in saying that any one of the common breeds is as good as any other of the same. Some breeds, such as Duroc Jersey and Poland China, doubtless tend to produce short, thick sides. These may, however, be quite as firm as the most perfect Wiltshire side ever grown.

"The influence of locality or climate is one that has come in for more or less consideration, but so far as we can ascertain by experiment, is a factor of very small importance; in fact, quite negligible, save in so far as it influences the kind of food fed the pig. Certain sections are noted for a good quality of bacon, but doubtless because of certain feeds peculiar to that district, while other sections produce large quantities of soft pork, no doubt because of certain feeds commonly fed there.

"The most common causes of soft pork, so far as we can find out by experiment, observation, and inquiry, are:

"(1) Feeding pigs too rapidly from birth to the required weight. The rushing process, while it does not always give bad results, frequently produces soft sides, and not seldom are the carcasses both 'soft' and 'thick.'

"(2) 'Feeding off,' or rather, selling when under weight or before maturity, our experiments have shown very clearly, is the one almost certain indication of softness. Generally speaking, also, the degree of immaturity may be taken as the measure of the softness; that is, the further from maturity, the softer the flesh is likely to be.

"(3) Improper feeding. Pigs fed on any ration not conducive to health, or fed in any way not favorable to thriftiness, are almost certain to yield a large percentage of 'softs' while properly fed hogs will yield a high

percentage of 'hards.' In brief, I think I am perfectly safe in saying that 99 per cent. of properly fed and properly cared for pigs will produce firm meat.

"Properly cared for pigs means pigs under conditions conducive to health and thrift. Airy, roomy, light quarters are the right sort. If space is an expensive consideration, as it usually is, especially in Winter, then let the small space be well ventilated, well lighted and kept clean. Large runs are not necessary where the other conditions are provided.

"The most important factor in the production of firm bacon is, undoubtedly, the food.

"The preparation is, apparently, a matter of minor consideration so far as influence upon firmness of flesh is concerned, save in so far as it affects the health of the animal. The rate of feeding is of more or less importance, as indicated above, since 'rushed' pigs produce more or less 'softs.'

"The kind of feed is the thing. Corn fed alone produces a very large percentage of 'softs.' Corn fed with a small proportion of skim-milk or whey gives much better results. After the skim-milk or whey constitutes 10 or 15 per cent. of the dry matter of the ration, the proportion does not appear to greatly matter. Just incidentally, the addition of such an amount of skim-milk or whey cheapens production materially. Roots, clover steamed or green, rape or grass may take the place of skim-milk with corn and give results nearly as good. A small proportion of corn with the cereals, oats or barley, or with peas, does not appear to have a very injurious effect.

"Barley is unsurpassed as a feed for the production of firm bacon. Oats, also, are most excellent. Peas produce good results, and mixed with other grains are exceedingly valuable. In conclusion, skim-milk or whey are almost infallible guaranties of firm pork. The cereals and peas properly fed constitute an almost faultless ration. Corn may be fed, but must have some counteracting food along with it or it will give bad results."

BUTCHER'S NON-UNION SHAVE.

Alfred Rub, the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., butcher, who was fined for being shaved by a non-union barber, will not pay the fine. There's trouble over it. The barber in this case is his own brother. It shows that blood is thicker than unionism carried to its extreme limit.

WHAT SHEEP MEN SAY.

A. G. Fell, of Ogden, Utah, says that ten years ago a man sold his hay and would not let you feed it on his meadow; now he makes it a condition that the crop be fed on the land that produced it.

That the car situation promises to be as congested as a year ago. The herds of sheep are already backing up on the roads to the shipping point. This remark applies more particularly to the Union Pacific system, but all of the Western roads are tarred more or less with the same brush.

The Federal inspectors say Wyoming has more scab than any other State, the reason being too many traveling herds, added to a crowded range.

That the range is spotted—feed very good in some districts, very bad in others. All in all feed is not up to an average but the hay crop is generally good.

That at present prices there is a general disposition to ship freely, more especially of old ewes. Western men are hunting feed yards. Take advice—sell the sheep, and leave the feeding to experienced hands.

Those who read the above carefully and accept them as true may gauge the mutton and lamb situation in a general way.

There are some ducks and a few geese in the market, but they will be little in demand till cold weather arrives. Turkeys are out of season also. The old birds are about all killed off and the young ones are still scrawny and tasteless.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The Cudahy branch house at Taylor, Tex., is a handsome one.

There seems to be no law against selling spoiled meats in Beloxi, Miss.

Mangum & Keller is the new wholesale poultry concern at Arena, Ill.

The New Run packinghouse at Allentown, Pa., is getting in its railroad sidings.

Geddes & Pollman, the big marketmen at Baker City, Ore., will enlarge their packing business and spread-out considerably.

Behor & Hulac, of Omaha, Neb., will pack meat at McMinnville, Neb., having bought out Kerr & Housier's meat business there.

Henry Adams, the poultry man at New Castle, Ind., has sued the Panhandle Railroad for \$1,000 damages for not having cars on hand.

John Schmitt, the butcher at Kenosha, Wis., had hot tar applied to him by his assailants in a recent fracas. Feathers also stuck to him. He offended his neighbors.

NO LEGAL RIGHT TO SHOW UNION CARD.

The Municipal Court at Rochester, N. Y., has decided that an employer has no right to display a union card in his place of business after he has ceased to employ union labor or violated any of the regulations of the labor union by whom the card was issued. The case on trial was that of the local union of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America against Thomas Brodowezenski, a local retail butcher.

Brodowezenski had some trouble with the union and one of the officers went to him and demanded that he give up the card which designated his market as one favored by union labor. This he refused to do and an action in replevin was brought in Municipal Court. The butcher was ordered to return the card to the union.

WANTED A BUTCHER.

The Westchester, Pa., "News" has the following plea for a beefsteak spot in an interior town of the "Keystone" State:

"Ten miles from a lemon," goes the old saying, but some of the Pocopson and Pennsbury people sorrow just now because they are about that distance from a beefsteak.

"Some time ago the late Eli B. Smith, of Dilworthtown, who had served them with meats for a long while, died, and it is understood that his son does not care to continue the business. This leaves the field open for a good, energetic man to take up the work and supply the needs of the people.

"Why, just think, there can be found family after family, with no fresh meat in the house except poultry," exclaimed a housekeeper from that section this morning. "The folks want nice, juicy steaks, big, succulent roasts and tender chops a couple of times a week, but cannot get them. What we want is a man to come around with a fresh supply as often as he can, and we'll treat him well. People in that part of the country are good pay, too."

"Some of the heads of families likely to patronize the right butcher were mentioned thus: Caleb Brinton, Norris Temple, Smiley Darlington and mother, Dilwyn King, William H. Shuster, Howard Fraim, Patrick Welsh and Horace Sinclair.

"Now, who will be the first butcher to wear a white apron into this territory and provide a good article for the people, before the Summer boarders leave?"

MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE.

Parker Bros., of Cambridge, Mass., have filed their petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$5,141; assets, \$4,638.

Chris Henrickson's meat plant has been destroyed by fire at Fayette, Idaho.

Perry Larkins' butcher shop at Garfield, Wash., has been burned.

Fire damaged Norris Bros.' meat market at Monmouth, Me.

W. D. Hedrick's butcher shop at Madison, Kan., has been destroyed by fire.

W. R. Kirk's butcher shop has been burned at O'Keene, Okla.

A fire at Bingham, Tex., destroyed Chute & Mitchell's meat market at that place.

NEW SHOPS.

N. W. McMann will give up his restaurant at Mechanicsville, N. Y., and open a meat market in that place.

Davis & Co. is the new meat firm which will open a market at Buena Vista, La.

Sanford & Powers have just opened a meat market on State street, Cheboygan, Mich.

J. L. Barton opened a meat market in Gallatin, Mo., last week.

C. L. Hoffman & Co.'s new market opened at Meyersdale, Pa., a few days ago.

John Madeira is building a butcher shop at Hyde Park, Pa. It will open soon.

Miller McKibben has just opened his meat market in Caledonia, O.

Hofter & Wollenman have opened their meat market in Higginsville, Mo.

Scrivens Brothers are about to open their new meat market in Youngstown, O.

C. F. Schatzen will open a meat market in White Hall, Ill.

The report is that another butcher shop will be opened at Dunlap, Ill.

Julius Roland, formerly of Cohoes, N. Y., has opened a meat market in Burlington, Vt.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

C. D. Ulmer has bought Perry Brothers' market at Flint, Mich., and will run it.

Adam D. Imboden has bought the Michael Shaeffer meat market in Spruce street, Lebanon, Pa.

William Ebel has bought Jay Strome's meat market interest at Belleville, O.

Price & Ellard have moved their meat market at Binghamton, N. Y., to its new home, a few doors below.

Ira L. Cox has bought Barber & Sealey's meat market on Pine street, Orlando, Fla.

J. T. Payton has taken charge of "Elsinore Market" at Elsinore, Cal.

FARMER MEAT MARKETS.

Many farmers in the Northwest, especially in Minnesota, are planning to establish a meat market with their own cattle. Local meat markets will be put in at Grand Forks and other places if the plan is carried out. The mistake in the calculations for this move is figuring the Chicago prices of native steers as a basis for selling dairy steers. The two are for the factory.

COMPOSITION OF MILK DURING THE DAY.

There is quite a noticeable difference in the composition of the milk in regard to the time of day it is drawn, as can be noticed from tests made at the Aylesbury Creamery on 32,635 samples.

	Dry Specific Gravity.	Sub- stance.	Fat.	P. C.
Morning milk	1.0323	12.46	3.53	
Evening milk	1.0320	12.81	3.91	
Average	1.0321	12.63	3.72	

The percentage of fat was found to be lowest during May and June and highest during the Winter months.—Zeitschr. f. Unters. d. N. u. Genuss. Mittel.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The grocers and butchers of Grand Rapids, Mich., took their last Thursday half holiday last week. The event was celebrated with a game of baseball, which the big crowd enjoyed. The line-up was as follows:

Grocers—Smith, catcher; Roesink, pitcher; Hughes, first base; Rademaeker, second base; Ball, third base; Leighton, shortstop; Albers, center field; Vidro, left field; Currie, right field.

Butchers—Vander Wal, catcher; T. Lars, pitcher; W. Lars, first base; Van Zoeren, second base; Houseman, third base; Finch, shortstop; Swiers, center field; Lafferty, left field; Boosekol, right field.

Homer D. Call, secretary of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, says that he may order a general meat trade strike to back up the shop employees at Rochester, N. Y., in their fight against the "boss" butchers there. Mr. Call claims to be able to command 60,000 butcher workmen in the United States.

The first division of the annual Labor Day parade, September 7, at Chicago, consisted wholly of stock yards' employees, and will march in the following order:

Cattle butchers, 1,100.
Pork butchers, 1,400.
Sheep butchers, 500.
Beef carriers, 1,200.
Beef boners, 450.
Beef casing, 700.
Sausagemakers, 1,200.
Wood workers, 200.
Pork casing men, 350.
Oleo workers, 450.
Hide cellar men, 600.
Pork cellar men, 1,600.
Women's union, 1,100.
Canning department, 900.
Soap workers 300.
Packers and shippers, 1,400.
Market butchers, 500.
Butchers' union, 1,200.
Fulton handlers, 200.
Lard refinery, 600.
S. C. market men, 100.
W. P. market men, 100.
Hebrew market men, 100.
Weighers, 200.
Elevator men, 400.
Steam fitters' helpers, 300.
Blacksmith's union, 150.
Car repairers, 1,200.
Car washers, 1,000.
Provision houses, 200.
Butchers' helpers, 400.
Sap workers, 500.
Hair workers, 100.
Weight masters, 300.
Coopers, 1 and 15, 700.
Glue workers, 300.
Sailor gang, 150.
Painters, 200.
Hair spinners, 100.
Hide cellar men, 300.
Stockyard laborers, 200.
Millwrights, 400.
Cannmakers, 700.

The Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association, of Omaha, Neb., after two unpleasant postponements, due to unfavorable weather, finally pulled off their great picnic and outing. The stores closed all day and the food people went forth—4,000 of them—rain or shine. There was a great getting ready of baskets and tying up of umbrellas. It did not rain, however. The whole crowd was on edge for the delayed pleasure and enjoyed to the full. It was a great day for Omaha.

The police caught some Union butchers posting "boycott" placards in Philadelphia, Pa., last week and pulled them in. The Meat Cutters' grievance was against Burk Brothers, the local packers. One of the offenders was fined \$5 and costs.

A Lynn, Mass., butcher paid \$10 for selling on Sunday.

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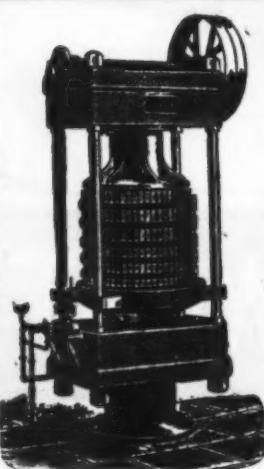
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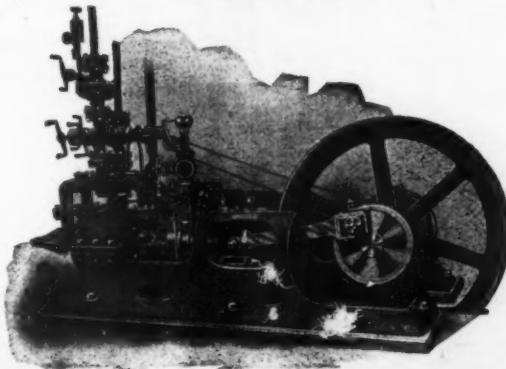
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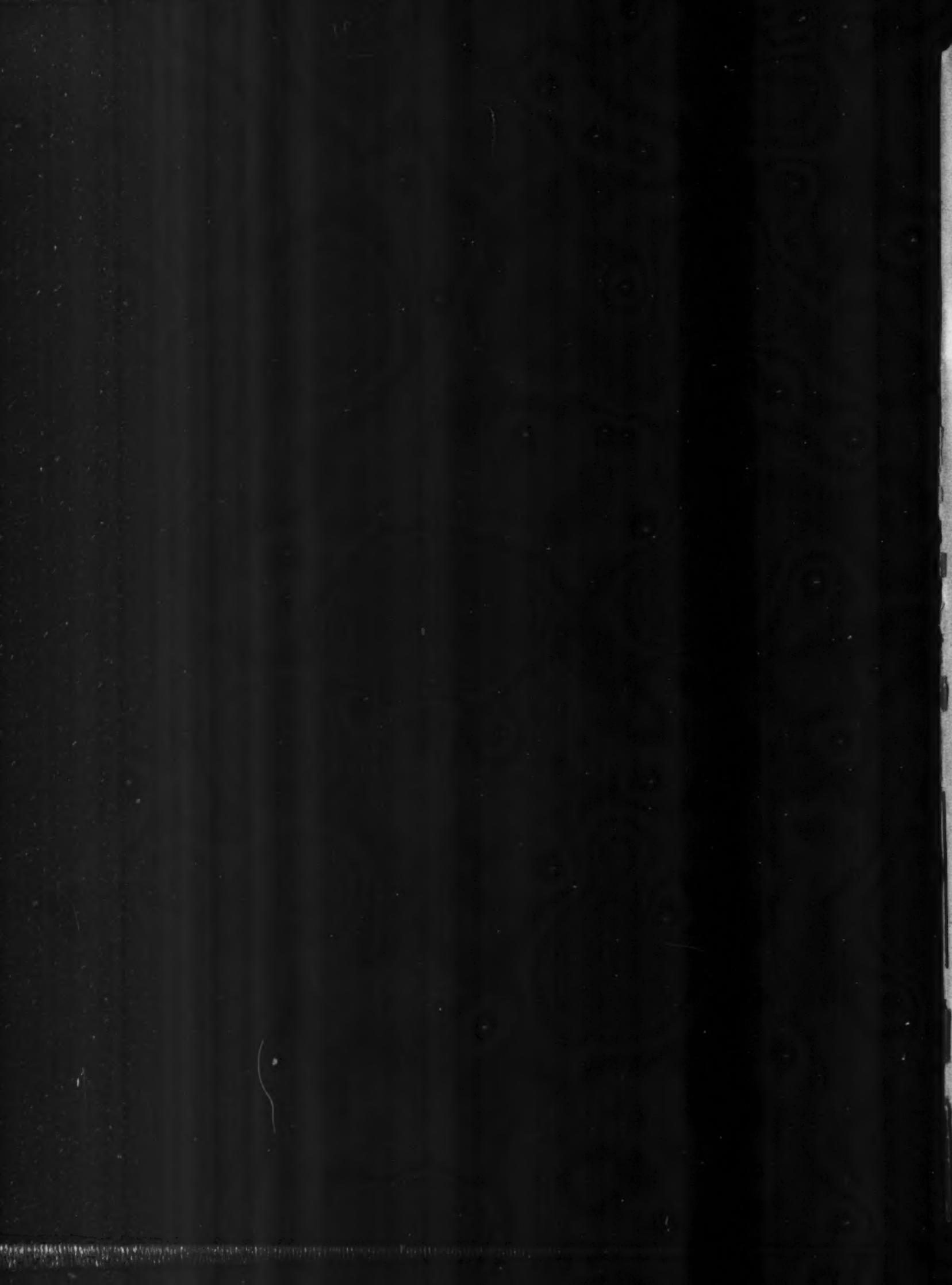
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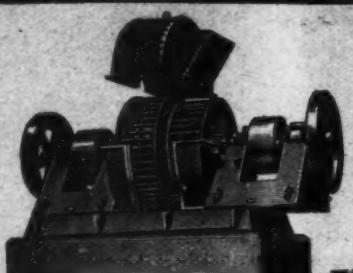
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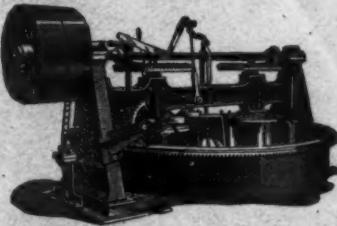
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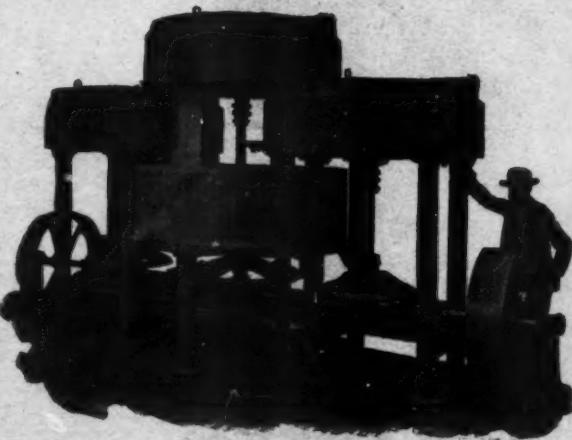
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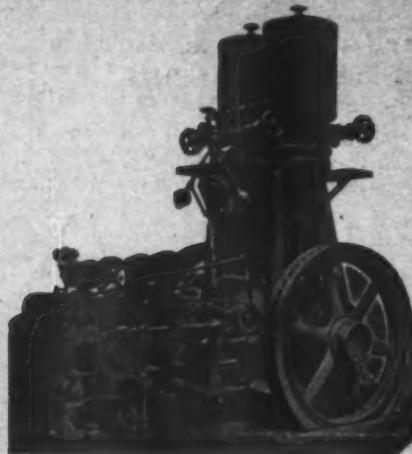
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